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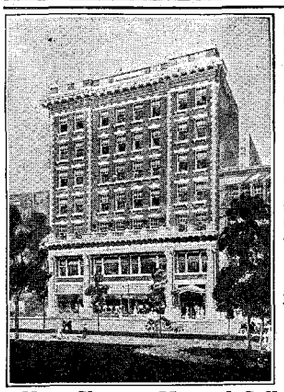

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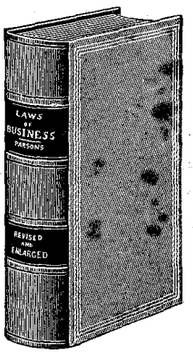

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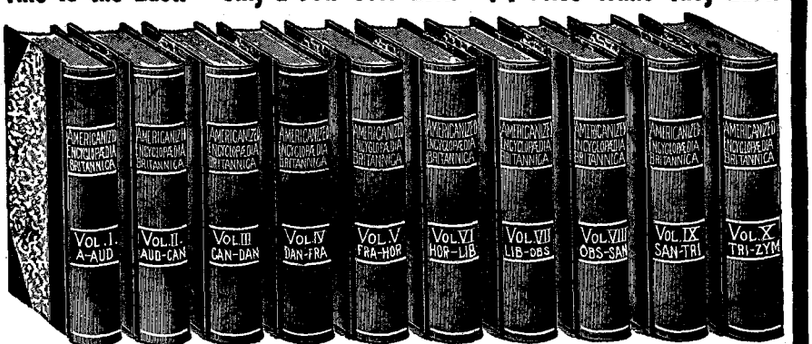

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 5, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 998

TOPICS OF THE DAY

NEW KIND OF RACE WAR IN GEORGIA

WHATEVER the immediate result of the strike of white firemen against the employment of negro firemen on the Georgia Railroad, many keen observers see in it, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "the first skirmish of a new kind of conflict between the white and colored races," a conflict that may bring new evils to both blacks and whites in the South. Fifty years ago the South was blamed for working the negro too much; now it is blamed for not letting him work; and one observer exclaims that if there are any Southern negroes who really want to work, it is a shame to keep them from it. If he is barred from employment, "the negro will be driven more to disorder and to crime," adds *The Globe*, and the South will have fewer workers and more criminals. Even Vardaman has advocated the negro's right to manual labor, and, in fact, has insisted upon it, as the Chattanooga *Times* observes, and if this strike "shall be the entering wedge to deprive him of his right to work, except in the field, then indeed are we to have the menace of the race issue intensified."

The striking white firemen went out, they say, because the management were trying to "place them on the same equality with the negro," while the management think the Firemen's Union has started this strike as the beginning of an effort to drive all the colored firemen from the Southern roads. Thus both sides recognize the quarrel as being racial in character, and that is what makes it significant. Only for this racial aspect of the strike it would have been a failure at the start, the correspondents on the spot agree, for it was this that enlisted the people along the road in the firemen's cause and led them to hold up the trains and force the negro firemen out of the cabs. E. A. Ball, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president of the Firemen's Union, who is directing the firemen's end of the quarrel, said in a statement to the public:

"It will be up to you to determine whether the white firemen now employed on the Georgia Railroad shall be accorded rights and privileges over the negro, or whether he shall be placed on the same equality with the negro. Also, it will be for you to determine whether or not white firemen, supporting families in and around Atlanta on a pay of $1.75 a day, shall be compelled to vacate their positions in Atlanta joint terminals for negroes, who are willing to do the same work for $1.25."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Herald*, the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, and a number of other Southern papers would like to see the negroes ousted from the engine cabs, because the negroes are never promoted to be engineers anyway, so that it seems to the Augusta paper to be "a mistaken and short-sighted policy on the part of the railways to give preference to this class of labor over white men, who some day must be put in charge of their trains and engines." Other papers look upon this, however, as only a beginning. "If the r can be driven from one skilled employment, he can be driven from another," says the Baltimore *News*, but "a country which tries to do it is flying in the face of every economic law, and must feel the evil effects of its policy if it could be carried out," and "the worst sufferer from such a course would be the State which deprived itself of an efficient body of workmen." Sooner or later, through just such occurrences as this in Georgia, thinks the Augusta *Chronicle*, the South must realize that the policy of negro repression spells economic loss, inefficiency, and in the end suicide. This is also the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which declares:

"This labor and race question may prove a serious drawback to the industrial advancement of the South if it is not dealt with in a more broad-minded and far-sighted way. That section is largely dependent upon negro labor and it ought to do all that is possible to increase its efficiency and raise its character. To discriminate against it is to discourage industry and ambition and keep back the enfranchised race from the progress which would improve its value as an industrial factor and lessen its reproach as a social and political factor. To give it equal opportunities and a fair chance would tend powerfully to raise and improve it and do away with the menace of race conflict. Keeping up the discriminating treatment, and the ill-feeling that it breeds on both sides, not only reduces the value of the colored population as a labor force, but it tends to make the South unattractive to immigrants and to white settlers from other parts of the country."

The Washington *Herald* sums up the situation thus:

"It is somewhat difficult from this point of view to appreciate thoroughly or unqualifiedly indorse the attitude of the white employees. The negro has been employed in the South in the capacity of railroad fireman almost continuously since the war. He has worked side by side with the white engineer, and he has seemingly fitted into the work assigned to him nicely and satisfactorily. Just why it should suddenly be discovered that he is working where he ought not to be working is not easy of immediate comprehension. The fireman does nothing much more than shovel coal and oil the engine. It is dirty, greasy work—not very attractive from any point of view, no matter how honorable. . . . . .

"Poor Sambo! With all his faults, he is 'very much up against it' in this world, we fear. His lot is pathetic in many of its details. He ought not to be here, and he did not come of his own accord. But he is here. What shall he do that he may earn an honest livelihood and yet not step on the white man's toes?"

Turning to the organs of capital and labor, we find that the negro is pretty generally recognized as the ally of the capitalist against the labor-union. The vast quantity of black labor, unorganized and perhaps unorganizable, blocks the path of labor-unionism in the South, for whenever there is a strike, the blacks can be summoned to break it. Hence the unions would like to

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force them out of skilled trades and the employers would like to keep them in. The New York *Sun*, perhaps the most prominent foe of the unions, says the Georgia strike "seems to be a concerted movement to dislodge the blacks from thoroughly established occupations, so as to pave the way for a concerted and harmonious assault on property." It adds:

"It is upon this debatable ground that the railroad company is defending itself. To expel the negroes and replace them with whites will be to solidify the forces of union labor, to leave the companies without a friend or sympathizer among their dependents and beneficiaries. To maintain the colored fireman in his present place is to perpetuate a breach in the otherwise serried front of union labor and to supply the companies with a solid and available alternative in case of stress.

"So the struggle is economic from the corporate point of view, and they have behind them the good-will of the commercial classes and the property-holding classes because of their ingrained sympathy with the negro."

The labor press propose to meet this situation by taking the negro workers into the unions. The Georgia strikers, says the New York *Daily People* (Socialist), are dislocating labor and hurting its cause. To quote:

"The Georgia strike embodies the principle: 'Negro labor has no business to be mixt with white labor.' . . . . . .

"The Georgia principle is the principle which proceeds from the craft-union theory that dislocates the working class into as many fragments as there are crafts, and re-dislocates these into as many sub-fragments as there are colors and races. . . . . .

"Whatever victories it scores can only tend to dislocate labor more completely, render it more helpless, and, as a consequence, can only illustrate the principle's worthlessness."

The New York *Evening Call* (Socialist) declares similarly:

"It is safe to say that the company is not putting in colored firemen just out of devotion to the principle of racial equality. Corporations do not do business that way.

"The railroad company would like to reduce wages. It would like to render its employees helpless and docile. It wants to introduce negroes side by side with white men, first as firemen, later as engineers, because it knows that the negroes are likely to accept lower pay, are likely to remain unorganized for a time, and are pretty sure to hate the white workers as much as the white workers hate them. If it can only break in a force of colored men and make competent railroad workers of them, the company figures that it will be safe from labor troubles for a good time to come. It can play off blacks against whites and whites against blacks and individual against individual, and have no effective opposition to its will.

"The strikers may keep negroes out of the firemen's trade for a while, thanks to the sympathy of the nigger-hating populace.

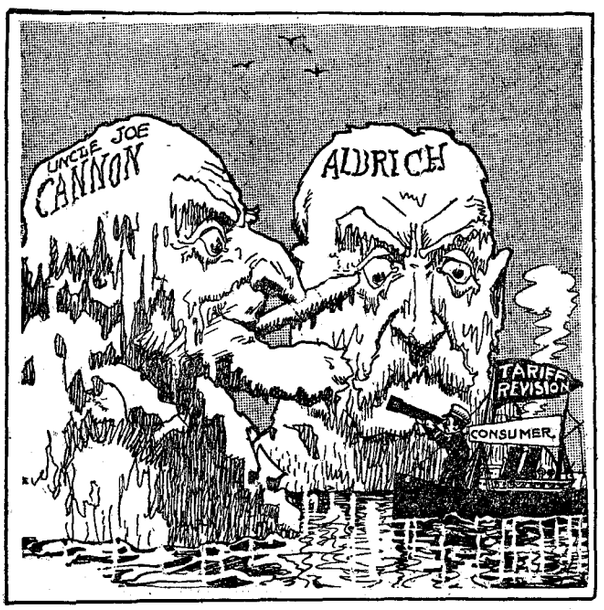
"But they can not win permanently along that line. They have got to learn to bring the colored workers into their organizations, just as they have already learned to bring immigrant whites into their organizations, and treat them as equals in the labor movement.

"They may and should follow their own choice in the matter of social intercourse. That has nothing to do with the question. But in industrial affairs, their only choice will be either to have their organizations smashed by the competition of negro labor mobilized against them by the capitalists or else to give them the hand of brotherhood and enlist them in the fight for labor against capital."

REPUDIATING THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ALTHO the last Democratic national platform demanded "the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood-pulp, print paper, lumber, timber, and logs, and that these articles be placed on the free list," seventeen members of that party rallied to the defense of the Aldrich forces and defeated a free-lumber amendment brought forward by an insurgent Republican. Had these seventeen Democratic Senators stood by their platform, joining forces with the fifteen Republicans who on this occasion voted for free lumber, the amendment would have been carried by three votes. "For the first time in fifty years Democrats this spring have had an opportunity, with the aid of progressive Republicans, to give effect to their pretense of principle," exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "and this shameful record shows how basely they have acquitted themselves." According to the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "this is perhaps the most conspicuous instance in our political history of a party's representatives repudiating a platform on which at the preceding general election it had appealed for support." If during the next decade the wasteful consumption of our forests continues and the householder pays more and more for his house and furniture, adds the same paper, neither party can reproach the other. "Both are tarred alike with the discredit."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, who led the fight among the Democrats in favor of a tax on lumber, says of the platform declaration:



ICEBERGS IN CONGRESS.
—Johnson in the New York *American*.

THAWING OUT DYNAMITE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

A COLD DAY FOR TARIFF REVISION.

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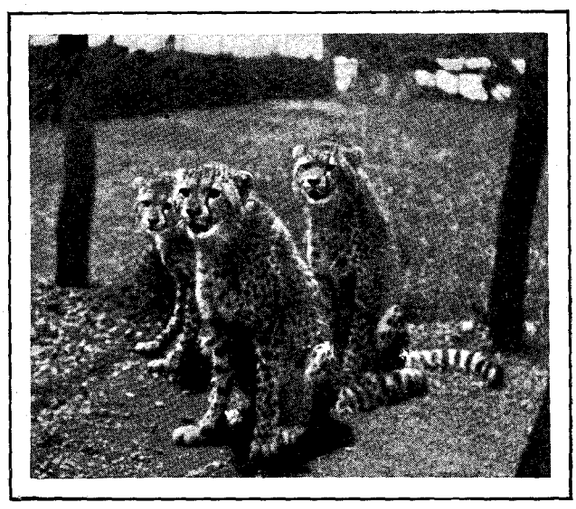
SOME OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S BEARERS SKINNING A ZEBRA.



TAME CHEETAHS PRESENTED BY MR. MACMILLAN.

WITH THEODORE AFRICANUS.

"I utterly refuse to be bound by it, because it is not a Democratic doctrine. I refuse to allow a set of delegates, selected by the people absolutely without reference to a question of that kind, to assemble in convention and assume the function of legislators."

Says Senator Duncan K. Fletcher (Dem.), of Florida:

"I voted against free lumber because I think the present duty not prohibitive. Under the present law the revenue tariff from this duty amounts to something like $3,000,000, and under the proposed duty it is left at 12 per cent. *ad valorem*. It yields the most revenue for the least duty of almost any item in the entire Tariff Bill.

"We ought to obey the general principles of a platform, but the questions of detail are left to the legislators."

Senator Simmons (Dem.), of North Carolina, advances the theory that the party's failure at the polls releases it from allegiance to the platform pledges. Thus:

"If we had been successful at the polls we would, I assume, have revised the tariff along the lines indicated. As it is impossible for us to carry out our general declaration, the conditions upon which our declaration with regard to lumber was predicated do not exist."

On the other hand Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying:

"The Democratic platform demanded free lumber, and I believe a platform is binding upon all who run upon it, and it ought to have weight with the members of the party who were elected before the platform was adopted."

The meaning of this vote, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), is that the huge timber-land monopolies may continue to destroy our rapidly diminishing forests at an inordinate immediate profit. "The country will know much more of its Senate before the extra session closes," remarks the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.). The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* (Industrial), however, welcomes the vote as "another smashing of the fallacy of free raw materials and another lesson for fools who talk and write about the 'Solid South.'"

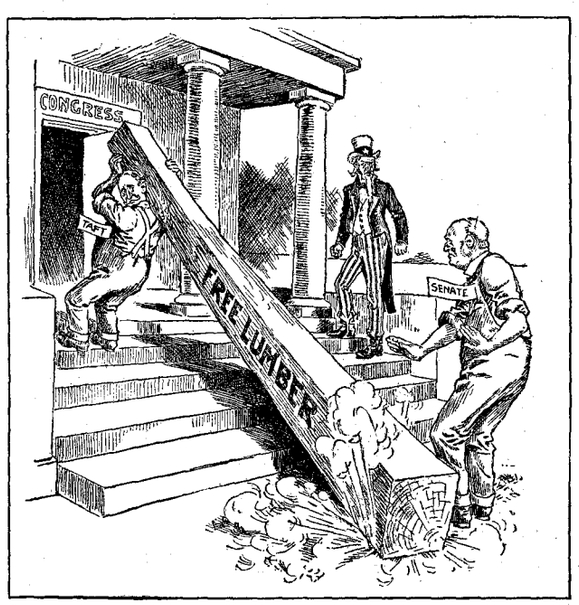
The effect of free lumber, claims the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), would be to protect our own forest lands from destruction. "But that," it adds, "is not the sort of protection the lumber kings want; and so we see that while the tariff question stirs up the localities wherein lumber is still produced, it is anything but local in its effects." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), scrutinizing the meaning of the lumber vote:

"A raw material of such universal use afforded a fair test, for, notwithstanding the shallow pretense of one or two Democrats that these are revenue duties, everybody knows that they are retained solely for their protective effect, and that is what furnished the motive of Southern Senators in supporting them.

"This division of the vote can not indicate fully the actual division of sentiment on the subject even in the Senate, for men in politics are averse to breaking away from party lines on any test question and will do so only from some strong inducement or earnest conviction. Democrats voting against the removal of protective duties on a raw material were acting in flagrant opposition to the profest policy of their party, a policy traditional with it through all past conflicts, and they had no reason or excuse except that protected interests in their States were demanding such action. It may not have been alone lumber interests, for votes touching one schedule are traded for those touching another in the log-rolling process by which protective duties are maintained. On the other hand, the Republicans voting against these duties could have had no reason for breaking away from the party leadership except a conviction that their retention is injurious to the interests of the country at large and in conflict with a sound national policy. We doubt if one-half the Republican Senators support the Aldrich Bill because they believe it to be a wise or just measure or sympathize with its general purpose of high protection.

"The tendency here indicated is beyond doubt much stronger among the people at large than among the Senators, who are bound by pledges, influenced by self-interest, or subservient to organized leadership. Party lines are getting more and more deranged on the tariff question."

An analysis of the situation reveals to the Boston *Transcript*



THE SENATE DROPS ITS END.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

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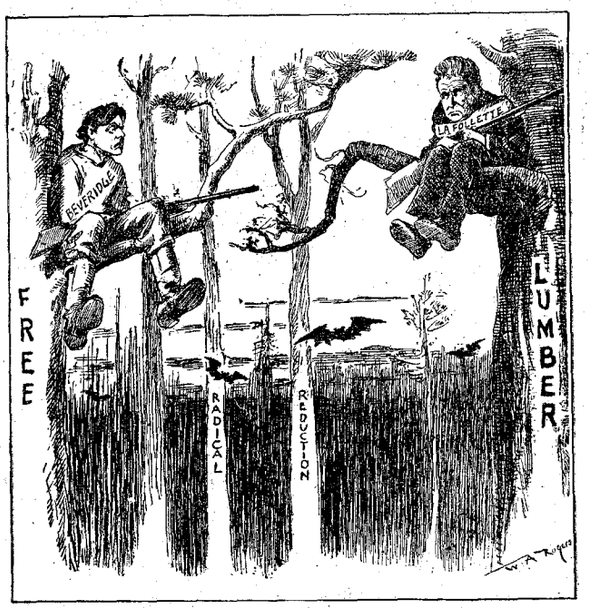
(Ind. Rep.) "an extraordinary weakness of the tariff-reform cause." The most hopeful outlook, it surmises, is toward the Mississippi Valley. Thus—

"Perhaps the most hopeful aspect for the long-distance future lies in the sentiment apparently growing up in the Mississippi Valley and extending pretty well toward the coast, in favor of a more liberal tariff policy. No one can charge the great Mississippi Valley with lack of influence in American politics. If it really



MIGHTY LONESOME.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

makes up its mind as to a policy, that is likely sooner or later to prevail, and therein lies the only ray of hopefulness for the low-tariff men in the present situation."

"Who knows," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "but what the opposition party of the near future will marshal its main forces not from the South, but from the radical Republican West, and the growingly radical Republican East?—from Iowa and Massachusetts? from the Northern Bryan Democratic vote and the La Follette Republican vote?" Says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The American people are not blind, altho apparently there are some in the United States Senate who suppose them to be. . . . And it is easy for the timber-owners of the South and the far Northwest to say to the Senators from their States, 'You must not injure the business of the lumber mills, nor of the lumbermen whom they employ; you will suffer politically if you do.' The Senators are intimidated by this threat; and they yield to the bargain which the shrewd opponents of all tariff revision offer them.

"There is not another protected interest in the country in connection with which so few are benefited. By the census of 1900, there were 108,095 lumbermen and wood-choppers in the whole country, and there were 10,381,765 persons engaged in agriculture! There were in 1905 but half a million people all told, officials and employees, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and manufactures dependent on lumber, and most of these were not at all interested in the maintenance of a tariff on rough lumber.

"Is this the sort of equitable revision of the tariff, in the interest of equality of opportunity for all the people, and of the wholesome restriction of monopoly, in favor of which both political parties unequivocally declared themselves in 1908?"

Another surprizing vote against free lumber was that of Senator Dolliver, already hailed as a Republican insurgent. Of this and other apparent inconsistencies the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* remarks:

"It is one of the anomalies of the situation that Senators who have stood in their places and made eloquent and forcible speeches in behalf of the conservation of our forests voted on Monday against an amendment to the Tariff Bill which, if adopted, could not fail to assist materially in forest conservation. It is in the very nature of things that the Tariff Bill as at present constructed shall be a 'give-and-take' measure, an arrangement under which one side grants a concession of which it can not approve, that it may receive in return a concession which it knows to be wrong.

"The vote on the free-lumber amendment was a test of the consistency of not only those who have been proclaiming their desire to aid in the preservation of our natural resources but those who have been insisting that by 'protection' they mean as much the protection of American labor as American manufactures. The importation of free Canadian lumber could not fail to promote conservation; it would cheapen building material, promote building, and increase the demand for labor in the building trades.

"The responsibility for the failure of the test should rest on the system which the American people have tolerated for years, rather than on the Senators who are dominated by it and who in a majority of cases would be glad to see it overturned."

MR. TAFT'S SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS

"I AM indeed delighted to know the harmonizer of all our hearts," was the greeting of General "Stonewall" Jackson's widow to President Taft during his latest Southern tour. Not only in his recent speeches in Virginia and North Carolina, but even more by his choice of occupants for Federal offices in the South, has the President manifested his fitness for the rôle thus ascribed to him. His avowed policy in these appointments has been to "put into office men in whom the community at large, without regard to party, would have the highest confidence." He has already submitted this policy to the test of practise in his choice of a collector of the port at Charleston, S. C., a postmaster in Richmond, Va., a Federal district judge in Alabama, and another in North Carolina. It is the last-mentioned case, that of Judge Henry Groves Connor, which has attracted most attention. Not only is Judge Connor a life-long Democrat, but Mr. Roosevelt, before leaving office, had already sent to the Senate another name indorsed by the Republican State machine. Speaking at Charlotte the President declared the Federal judiciary to be, in his opinon, "the strongest bulwark that we have in all the country to protect ultimately our institutions of civil liberty." Therefore there is no more sacred duty devolving upon the Executive, he said, "than in the selection of men whose appointment and service on the bench will strengthen it with all the people at large." He went on to say:

"Now I am trying to do that, and I am going to appoint Republicans and I am going to appoint Democrats, striving in each case to get a man who will commend himself to the community in which he lives.

"It is suggested that it is an insult to the Republicans of a district to appoint a Democrat as judge, because it is to be inferred that there is no Republican worthy of the appointment, and I understand that there are some men in the Democratic party who are willing to make that inference as strong as possible. But I venture to say that when the whole account is added up that spirit will have disappeared and the Democrats who seek to utter it will find that it is not such a popular method of attacking the Republican Administration after all."

It may be readily conceded that President Taft will live up to this statesmanlike policy, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.). The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) adds its praise, as does the Memphis *Journal* (Dem.), the latter dwelling thus upon the true patriotism of the President's course:

"Mr. Taft looks upon the South as a constituent part of the Union, as much so as Massachusetts or Minnesota. And he proves his sincerity by abandoning the 'rotten-borough' policy his Republican predecessors kept alive, because thereby was furnished to the White House occupant a body of dependable delegates in the national Republican conventions.

"The Southern delegates have made a convenient package which

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the President could carry in his vest pocket. He could rely upon them as George III. relied upon the rotten-borough nominees of the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Grafton.

"Politicians are aghast at the determination of the President no longer to regard the South as a political Alsace. To surrender the Presidential privilege of possessing a dependable force of political janizaries reunited in the South and supported by Federal pap, is sheer madness, as the politicians see it . . . . . .

"But Mr. Taft in this particular is not playing politics, but patriotism. He regards himself as not merely leader of his party, but as President of the people—the whole people. In abandoning the Republican political machines in the South, he is effecting a great benefit to the South, and therefore to all the country.

"It has been the Republican system below the Mason and Dixon line that has kept alive the embers of resentment, prevented political division over living issues in the Southern States. The politicians may consider that Mr. Taft has hurt his party, and there is no doubt that in a narrow sense he has curtailed his own power as political chief. But the Republican party will be the stronger for it, while the action of the President, if it deprive him of a block of votes in convention, ought to engage support for him elsewhere. Anyhow, the patriotism of the President deserves well of the Republic."

So completely is the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) captivated by the personality of the President that it appeals to him to "start a new party":

"We believe that a very large majority of the people of the South would be willing to accept Mr. Taft's leadership but for his present party affiliations. The time has come when there must be a new alinement of the political forces of this country, and we should like to see Mr. Taft at the head of the new organization divorced from the bitternesses of the Republican machine and from the expediencies of the Democratic camp."

This moves the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) to offer the countersuggestion that "Mr. Taft should be invited to lead the Democratic party, say three days in each week." *The World* adds the following concise argument in support of this proposition:

"The Democratic party needs leadership. Mr. Taft holds to several Democratic principles and he sincerely believes in political opposition, which apparently the so-called Democratic leaders do not believe in.

"To be sure, Mr. Taft would be only three-sevenths of a Democratic leader, but three-sevenths would be better than none at all."

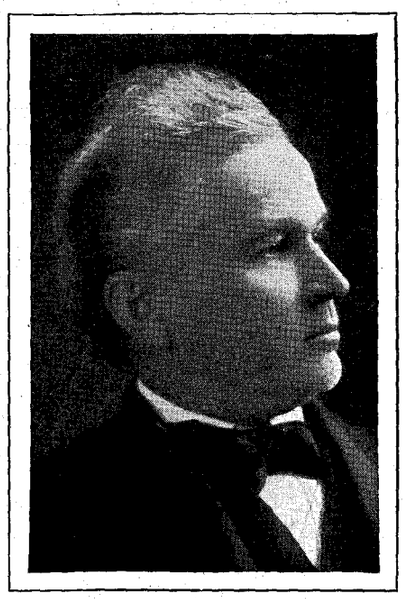
THE WINNING STROKE.

And it used to be called a bad hazard.

—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

Turning from these lighter comments, we read the following tribute in *Harper's Weekly* (Ind. Dem.), which admits that the President's course "may be risking his renomination":

"We believe, of course, that in all this President Taft is taking a statesman-like and patriotic course, and we greatly admire his courage. He may be risking his renomination. Moreover, this sort of thing attracts less attention than many other Presidential acts that are really less important. The country has got out of the habit of paying attention to political happenings down South — except on the eve of national conventions. All the more credit, therefore, to a President who sets himself a task at once Augean and obscure. Nevertheless, we confess some sympathy with the Republican party, tho not with the Republican machine, in North Carolina. The Republican party in that State has really done very well of late. Instead of confining its attention to the Federal offices, it went to work last autumn to win at the polls, and made an excellent showing, for it gave Taft nearly 115,000 votes — or 33,000 more than Roosevelt got in 1904, and only about 25,000 less than the Democratic total—and elected three Congressmen. It has not only got tired of its machine, but outgrown it. Unfortunately, however, it did not bring forward, in the district in which the vacancy occurred, an applicant who measured up to President Taft's standard of fitness for the Federal bench."



A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE APPOINTED BY MR. TAFT.

In appointing Judge Henry Groves Connor to the Federal bench the President has justified the confidence of the South.

From North Carolina one voice at least is raised in bitter protest. In a letter to the Republican State Chairman a Mr. Lusk writes:

"I am going to ask you in the name of the Republican party, in the name of 114,000 Republicans who voted for Mr. Taft last November as the official head of the party, to convene the Republican State Executive Committee at Greensboro or Charlotte, if you like, and invite every Republican in the State to be present to the end that some official action may be taken to right the wrong inflicted upon the party in the appointment of a Democratic judge for the Eastern District. This may not be the time to enter a protest as to the murderous assault upon the party in this State, but my duty as a Republican compels me to say that if something is not done to counteract the bad effect produced by the appointment of Judge Connor we had just as well hang up the fiddle and quit the frolic.

"Individual protests will not remedy the evil. Our silence will be construed as consenting to the outrage that means party damnation. We must repudiate the act or become *particeps criminis* to the insult. We can not indorse the President's action in this matter without acknowledging ourselves a party of 114,000 fools, that out of that 114,000 there is not a single man fit to hold the office of judge of the Federal Court. The declaration is not only insulting but humiliating to every Republican in the whole State. Who among us have the brass to go before the public and ask for honest voters to trust the management of the affairs of the Government in the hands of a party of fools? During my forty years' experience as a politician I have faced many embarrassing situations but this is the first time I have ever had the prospect of facing a situation like this."

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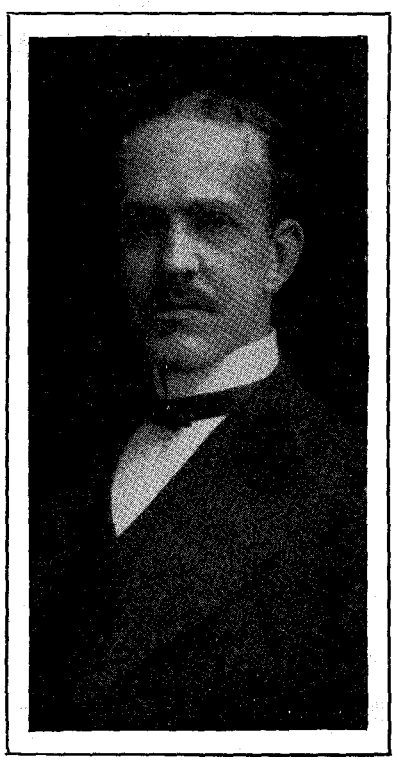
THE COLOR LINE IN COURT

IN a case of false imprisonment, the plaintiff's color may be taken into consideration in assessing damages. This remarkable recognition of the color line in court appears in a decision handed down by Justice Dugro, of New York, and confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State. A negro Pullman-car porter was arrested on a charge of stealing a card-case containing $20. The next day he was discharged as innocent, and brought suit against his accuser for $10,000 damages. The jury awarded him $2,500, which the court reduced to $300. In setting aside the first award Judge Dugro said in part:



JUSTICE P. H. DUGRO,

Who says that a negro, when falsely imprisoned, suffers less injury and humiliation than a white man.

"The fact that he is a colored man is to be considered. You can not say he is just the same as a white man when you come to say how much shame he will suffer. He might suffer none. I think if you were to take the Mayor of the city and arrest him he would feel very much more humiliated than this porter. In one sense a colored man is just as good as a white man, for the law says he is; but he has not the same amount of injury under all circumstances that a white man would have. Maybe in a colored community down South, where white men were held in great disfavor, he might be more injured, but, after all, that is not this sort of a community."

Justice Dugro is not a Southerner. He was born and educated in New York. It is a matter for congratulation, remarks the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, that the question has arisen in a Northern rather than in a Southern State. The South, it adds, will await with interest and equanimity further developments in the case. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* asserts indignantly that on its face Judge Dugro's opinion "is absolutely and unqualifiedly repugnant to the Constitution and the laws of the State and of the land." Says the Buffalo *Express*:

"It is difficult to reconcile his decision with the principle of the United States Constitution which forbids any State to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. When the court holds that the damage suffered by a negro for false arrest is less than that of a white man because of his color, how can this be looked upon otherwise than as a color discrimination in the administration of law? Nevertheless, the Appellate Division has sustained Judge Dugro. Would the learned judges say that a negro, because of his color, should not be expected to show as much respect for the law as a white is expected to show and that a negro law-breaker should, therefore, be less severely punished? It appears from the course of the Appellate Division that this must be the ruling which the statutes require, but, if so, there are some archaic statutes in this State which should be revised."

"It is a remarkable opinion," comments the Boston *Journal*, which points out, however, that "it was not on the color ground alone that the verdict was set aside." The decision would have been much less offensive to many, remarks the Chicago *Post*, had Justice Dugro laid stress upon the economic status of the defendant rather than upon the fact that he was a colored man. To quote:

"For example, the Appellate Court of one of the Southern States has recently decided that a white tramp who had been injured by a locomotive was not entitled to recover as much for his injuries as would an active, industrious member of society. The courts are constantly insisting that damages be adjusted to the standard of living, the walk in life, of the defendants. . . . . .

"Of course a judge's *obiter dicta* is not the law. But in a case of this sort it is more important than the actual decision because of the wide publicity given to it. It must rankle in the minds of the colored race as one more evidence of their plight, disguise it with constitutional amendments as we may."

The New York *Age*, a leading Afro-American journal, characterizes the decision as "one of the basest and most offensive ever handed down by a New York judge." It goes on to say:

"If the color of a man's skin is to be taken into account in the dispensation of justice, if the damage sustained be relative to the race of the sufferer, what becomes of the cardinal principle of justice, of equality before the law? If a man's occupation is an unfailing badge of innate quality, then America would have a caste system enforced by law. The logical conclusions of Justice Dugro's remarks are so astounding as to cause us to wonder how such a curious judicial phenomenon could find its way in the twentieth century into a New York court of law. Judge Dugro boldly proclaims his ignorance of the negro and the negro's position. He does not know that there is many a black gentleman beneath a Pullman porter's cap. He does not know that industrial segregation forces many negroes, capable of and fitted for higher work, into menial service. He does not know that these unjust conditions in the negro's breast rankle with a bitterness and anguish experienced by no white man."

THE RETAILER AS CULPRIT

"IN a horse trade even deacons and Senators are fallible; and this whole business of passing the Tariff Bill is one continued horse trade in which the one party is a nation with its eyes bandaged, being jockeyed by a combination of traders and cheated out of its eye-teeth." This picturesque summary of the tariff situation by Senator La Follette's magazine leaves open the question as to which particular set of traders is carrying off most of the spoils. A few weeks ago Senator Hale asserted that "it is the jobber, the retailer, who puts up the price," and that we "are at the mercy of the middlemen and retailers." Later Senators Flint, Smoot, and others returned to the charge, asserting that the retailers and department stores of the country are making exorbitant profits. "We do not wonder," remarks the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.), "that the retailers of the country are indignant at this effort to make them the scapegoat for conditions occasioned by an unjust tariff, about to be made additionally unjust by an increase of 10 per cent. in its average *ad valorem* rates."

With a view to clearing up this question of responsibility for high prices, Senator Gore introduced a resolution calling for a select committee of the Senate to investigate the prices charged for those commodities of the greatest general use covered in the Tariff Bill, with especial reference to the cost of production, the buying and selling price of the wholesaler, and the buying and selling price of the retailer. This resolution was defeated. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Every effort has since been made to put a stop to this sort of inquiry, but at whose behest has not been made clear. The issue, however, will not down. Certain groups of retailers throughout the country, who received inquiries from their customers, hastened to deny the Smoot and Flint charges of undue profits. There was a real issue raised between the retailers and their consumers in some sections of the Central West, and Senator Nelson, among others, has received considerable data on this subject.

"There is not only no disposition among the so-called 'progressives' to let the matter rest where it is, but it is also understood

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that Senators Smoot and Flint do not care to let the issue rest undisturbed. Those most interested in proving the case of the retailers have also communicated at length with them, and the issue is only being held in abeyance pending another outbreak against the high prices and profits caused by the protective-tariff system.

"The retail interests have not yet had their side specifically stated in the Senate."

The same dispatch makes the interesting assertion that if the retailers do not disprove these charges of exorbitant profit, the fact will be used as an argument for a parcels post. We read:

"Throughout the entire history of attempts to pass a parcels-post bill through Congress the retail dealers have stedfastly refused to permit their Congressmen to favor a parcels post, on the ground that the big mail-order houses of the large cities will capture the local trade along the rural mail routes.

"As the case of the retailers now stands, they have been charged by Senators Smoot and Flint with being the real offenders in the matter of high prices to the consumer. Senator Flint, when the crockery schedule was up, cited numerous instances of extraordinary retail profits, and said he had other data relating to many other schedules. Likewise Senator Smoot produced some astounding figures along the same line, and, in addition, produced invoices to show that razors and other cutlery were made the basis for undue and unreasonable profits by the retailers.

"In the opinion of many Senators it is now 'up to' the retailers to produce figures to show that the burden of responsibility rests elsewhere. If the retailers succeed in shifting the burden back to the wholesalers, they may save themselves several votes in the Senate which are now disposed to be cast against them on the parcels-post legislation."

Taking up the cudgels for the retailer the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"To establish unreasonably high prices for any line of commodities, combination and suppression of competition among the sellers are necessary.

"If, then, prices are unreasonably high to American consumers, as seems to have been conceded by several high-tariff Senators, an undue abatement of the force of competition exists either among the domestic manufacturers or wholesalers or retailers through the power of extensive combination. Now it is a fact of every-day knowledge that in recent years, and especially since the enactment of the Dingley high-tariff law of 1897, combinations of protected manufacturers have been formed on a scale so large as to make the matter a subject of incessant public report and agitation. It is not commonly known, however, that combination has seized extensively either upon the retail or wholesale trade.

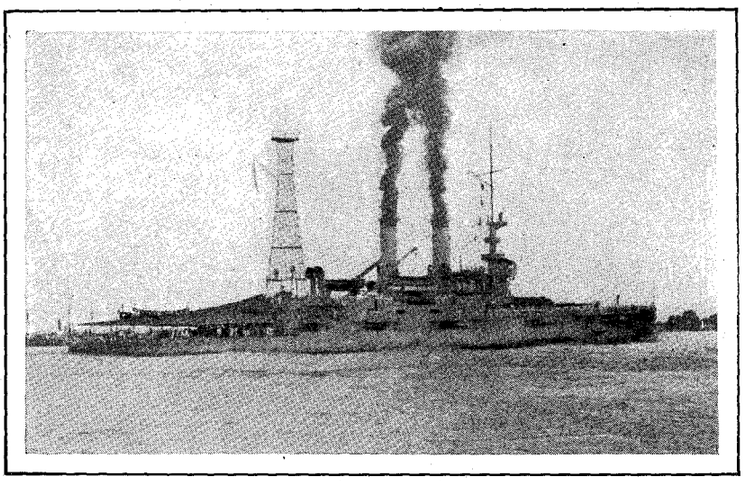
"But let what is of common knowledge be waved aside, and let common sense and reason come into the seat of judgment. Obviously, extended and more or less effective combination is more practicable among manufacturers who require large capital and are comparatively few, and not practicable at all among middlemen who do not necessarily require large capital and whose number is great and capable of quick expansion. Moreover, if it were practicable for merchants in common lines of goods to combine effectively and buy at low prices from the manufacturers and sell to consumers at unduly high prices, how long would the manufacturers submit, let alone the consumer?

"As a matter of fact, competition as a rule continues to reign with unabated force in the retail trade. The rise of the great department store seems to have had the effect of intensifying rather than reducing it. No combination for higher prices among such or other stores appears to be possible without bringing into the field the small dealer with his special lines. Only through the manufacturing source of supply is it possible to effect any degree of monopoly among retailers or wholesalers. The question raised in the Senate is hardly worth any such inquiry as is proposed."

The trusts and monopolies of the couutry, says Senator Gore, are endeavoring to use the retailers and middlemen as a shield to protect themselves against popular sentiment.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS SILVER SERVICE

AN incident which is regarded by at least one Southern observer as the "last stitch in the shroud of bloody shirtism" has just closed with the presentation on Tuesday last by the Commonwealth of Mississippi to its battle-ship namesake of a silver service with the portrait of Jefferson Davis engraved upon it. It will be remembered that when the gift was first proposed, Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, offered a resolution protesting against the portrait of Mr. Davis being placed upon the service used on a United States battle-ship. This protest was taken up by the press, North and South, and has resulted in some picturesque comment.



THE FIRST GREAT MODERN BATTLE-SHIP TO VISIT AN INLAND CITY.

The battle-ship *Mississippi* ascended the river of the same name to Natchez, a distance of nearly 300 miles. In returning from Natchez to New Orleans in 14 hours she broke all records for big boats on the river. According to one of her officers, her 280 miles in that time makes a record for the battle-ships of the world.

For instance, one unreconstructed Southerner in South Carolina agreed with Representative Hollingsworth, and wrote him remarking that "it would certainly be an act of desecration to have the portrait of our beloved Davis, of revered and anointed memory, anywhere about a Yankee battle-ship."

Outside of a few caustic epithets which the country papers of the South throw at Representative Hollingsworth, however, the press, following the lead of the House which laughed the resolution out of court, have refused to become excited or to see anything treasonable in the adornment of the silver service. *The Army and Navy Register* reviews the situation thus:

"There is no reason why there should be Congressional action in this matter of the design of the silver service of the United States steamship *Mississippi*. The people who contributed the liberal sum for the purchase of the gift might have avoided a perilous situation by confining the adornment of the silver pieces to more remotely historic personages than Jefferson Davis, but, as we have before remarked, the people of Mississippi have a right to regard Mr. Davis as a man entitled to their respect and admiration. He certainly possest qualities which gained that much for him while he was in the regular Army and at the head of the War Department and in the United States Senate. It will hurt no one because the portrait of Jefferson Davis is one of several designs on the *Mississippi* silver service. There is no occasion to get excited over the incident, and Captain Fremont, of the vessel, has been meeting the situation in a way which does him much credit."

The Washington *Post* comments upon the reason for the Davis portrait. It says:

"Had not Stanton ordered the shackles on Davis we may be sure Mississippi would not have put the image of Davis on that silver service. Again, had not the North made of Jefferson Davis a vicarious being to expiate 'the sins of treason' his image would not be on that silver service.

"Besides that, Jefferson Davis saved an American army from

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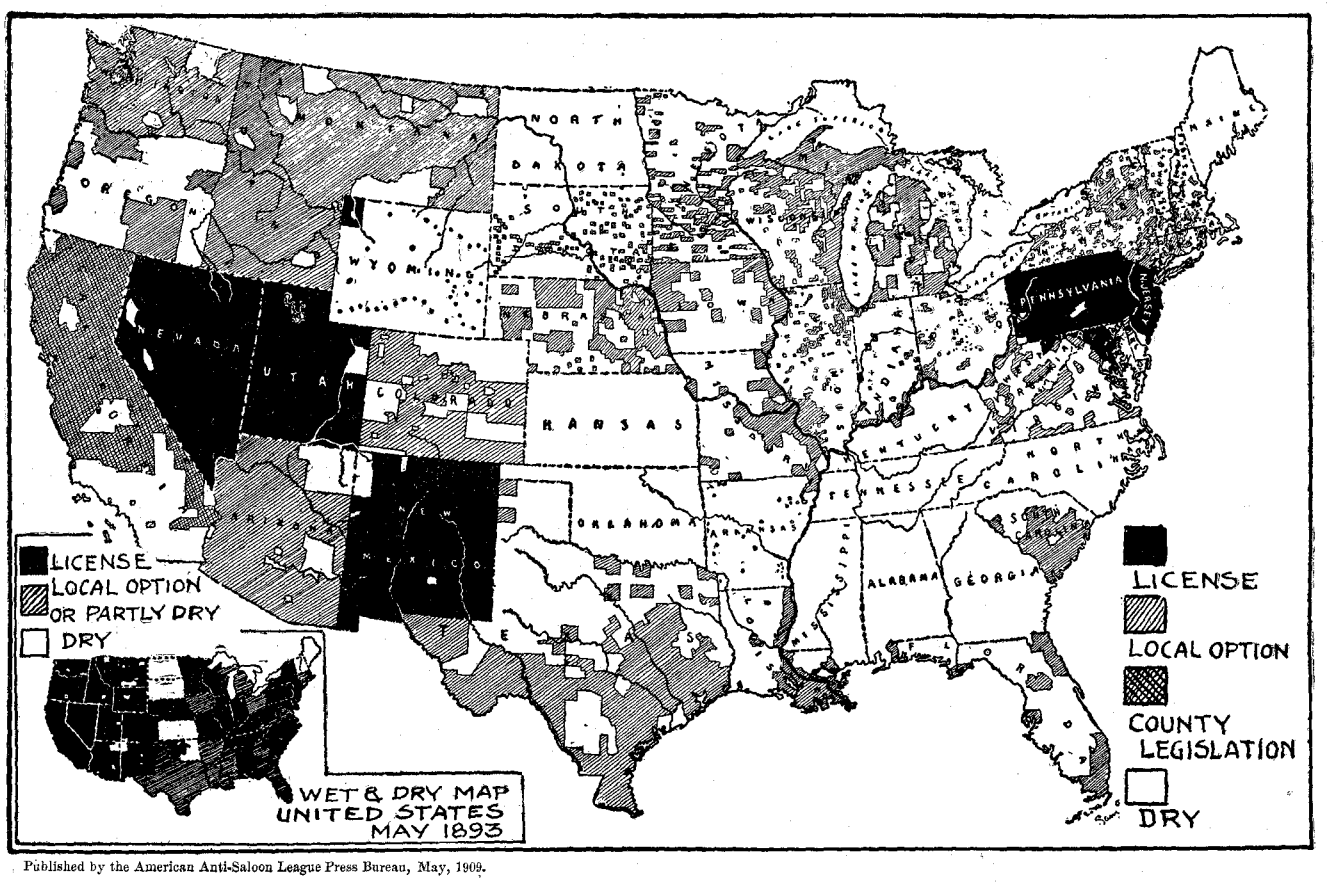

Published by the American Anti-Saloon League Press Bureau, May, 1909.

ANTI-SALOON MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

defeat, perhaps from annihilation, and that day his blood was copiously shed for the flag. Would it not be well enough for his malicious critics to show a scar or two? Evidence that they were once men of valor and had place where David ordered Uriah? Good taste would not shudder at that suggestion.

"However mistaken Jefferson Davis may have been, how much injury he may have inflicted on his country, he was an honest man, a pure man, a brave man, every day ready to mount the scaffold for his convictions.

"And the world is full of men made of coarser and meaner warp and woof."

The cruise of the battle-ship *Mississippi* up the Mississippi River as far as the city of Natchez, in connection with the presentation services, has also been the object of much newspaper comment.

The fact that a modern battle-ship was able to navigate 300 miles inland, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes, shows "that the Mississippi River is far from being the 'back number' which many persons even on its banks supposed." And the New York *Evening Post* points to the fact that Natchez is the "only interior city in the world that has ever entertained a first-class battle-ship." *The Evening Post*, however, fears the danger of a new outbreak of battle-ship fever from the enthusiasm.

The New Orleans *Picayune* sees a more optimistic result of the voyage. To quote:

"The results of the trip are apt to prove highly beneficial, not only in removing the foolish fears that have heretofore prevailed in the minds of many people, even in the naval service, as to the risk attaching to the navigation of the nation's greatest river by large war-ships, but also in creating interest in the naval service among the people in the interior of the country. While the American people as a whole are proud of the Navy, intimate knowledge as to its ships and personnel is confined largely to the people residing in and about the leading ports. The people of the interior, except the few that travel, know little from personal observation of the Navy, and, naturally, such people do not feel the same interest in its welfare as is felt by those who come into actual contact with it."

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN WORCESTER—Worcester, Mass., is the first city of more than 100,000 population to vote no-license twice in succession under a local-option dispensation. The Massachusetts No-license League has issued a report of results during the past year, showing that arrests have declined in the following ratios: For drunkenness, from 3,924 to 1,843; for assault and battery, from 382 to 263; for larceny from 343 to 255; for neglect and non-support, from 112 to 87; for disturbing the peace, from 210 to 109. Patients in the alcoholic ward at the city hospital decreased from 274 to 144, and deaths from alcoholism, from 30 to 6. *The Survey* (New York) summarizes other features of the report as follows:

"Apparently liquor-selling will be entirely discontinued the coming year, except for 'original packages' shipped in. Some of the saloons kept open a part of the first year, selling soft drinks, but they all closed when the city voted 'no' the second time. Eight liquor licenses held by drug-stores resulted in a recorded sale of 96,190 'packages'—one-quarter of them quart bottles, most of the remainder half-pints. Only one of these licenses was renewed for this year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Georgia Railroad is the Color Line.—*New York World.*

IT is all very well for the tariff to be revised by its friends, but there is such a thing as being killed by kindness.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WITH wheat at $1.32 dispatches from Chicago say "the market was extremely nervous." So is the consumer.—*New York Tribune.*

LATER advices from Washington indicate that a compromise will be reached. The consumers are to be trimmed to fit the tariff.—*Indianapolis News.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S skill as a Nimrod is further shown in his ability to pick out the vital spot from the others when shooting at a leopard.—*Kansas City Journal.*

ABDUL HAMID has turned over $5,000,000 to the Turkish government. This is undoubtedly the largest life insurance premium on record.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE man who walked into the Treasury at Washington and demanded a million dollars went to the wrong place. He should have gone to Aldrich and asked for a clause in the tariff.—*New York Evening Post.*

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WHO WILL END THE ARMENIAN KILLING?

WHEN people are crying out that Christian nations should interpose to stop the wholesale massacre of Christians by Turks in Armenia, thoughtful statesmen tell us that to interfere at Adana would precipitate a European war costing many more lives than have fallen under the bullet and simitar of Moslem. We need not therefore be surprized that while Europe stands aghast at the scenes enacted at Adana, it cautiously refrains from interfering. The sentence of the whole European press is that Turkey, as represented by the new Government, must keep her own house in order and will be encouraged by the public opinion of the world in so doing. As far as can be gathered from European papers current opinion in the afflicted region regards the massacres of Christians in Armenia as the last bloody deed of Abdul Hamid, who wished to lay the blame on the Young Turk régime and prejudice public opinion in favor of reaction. The Ottoman Chamber of Deputies has, according to the *Liberté* (Paris), given the lie to the Hamidian insinuation that they were responsible. The resolution they passed is as follows:

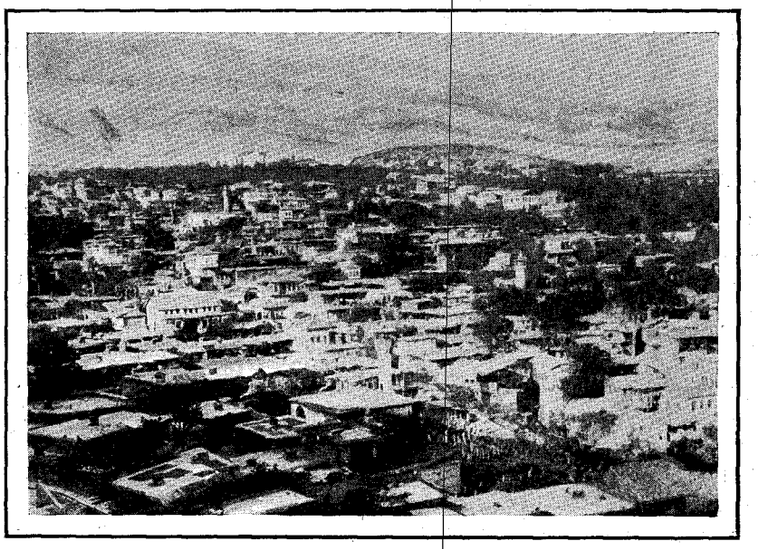
"We protest in the strongest possible terms against this abominable aspersion, which is made for the purpose of shielding the real criminals, according to the method in favor with Hamidian despotism."

ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

They have escaped death to face destitution.

The Adana correspondent of this paper appeals for help to Europe and exclaims:

"The Adana massacres began the day following the recent *coup d'état* at Constantinople with the complicity of the local Turkish authorities and the assistance of the reactionary troops. The Armenians were, as usual, taken by surprize and defended themselves for two days. It was impossible to resist the combined forces of the Government for any longer period. . . . It seems to me we are to have a second edition of the 'Armenian Vespers' of 1895. We make a most urgent appeal to the civilized world to put a stop to these terrible calamities."



MARASCH.

Stained with the blood of thousands of Armenians.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) doubts whether intervention from without can be invoked to put an end to these atrocities, details of which are given at length by an officer of the war-ship *Victor Hugo* which the French Government had dispatched to Asia Minor. He says:

"The river into which three thousand victims of the massacre had been thrown is beginning to bring them down into the bay. They float along the shore, hideous to behold. I saw one of a little girl four or five years of age. Another was that of a man cleft from chin to waist, his arms and legs cut off." . . . . . .

The further details of outrage, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness given by this French officer are too frightful to translate into English.

Mr. Jaurès in his *Humanité* (Paris) says that "what is particularly noticeable is that these abominations have gone on even after the fall of the 'Red Beast' who provoked them. The murders have been repeated and are spreading. At present it is calculated that 30,000 Armenians have been put to death."

This writer appeals to the Young Turks as follows:

"The honor and interest of the Young Turks demand the immediate cessation of these horrors,

ARMENIAN REFUGEES NEAR ADANA.

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EUROPA (to the new Sultan)—"As you're a young Turk, Sir, I count on you to make a clean sweep of the old methods."
—*Punch* (London).

and the institution of severe measures against their authors, as well as the distribution of immediate relief among the survivors, who have been pillaged and ruined and are now threatened by famine. It is quite certain that the constitutional government has been very slow in acting."

"The danger is," says the *Rassegna Nazionale*, quoted above, "that the new régime is not strong enough to reestablish promptly peace and safety among the Armenian citizens of the Empire and to check the symptoms of intestine strife which threaten the life of the new reign."

Tho intervention of other Powers may seem to be necessary, mutual jealousy and diplomatic obstacles would prevent it. Thus we read:

"If the disorders should continue and the Powers should be compelled to intervene, immediately all the jealousies and rivalries would burst out anew and the eternal Balkan question be reopened with more threatening and perilous results than ever before, especially now that diplomacy, after many a weary struggle, has succeeded in closing and burying it, at least for many years to come."

The Paris *Temps* speaks in the following somewhat cynical tone of the action of the Powers in Armenia:

"The Powers have prevented nothing because they have foreseen nothing. Moreover, they have acquired the habit of allowing Armenians to be slaughtered. Doubtless they have dispatched cruisers to Asia Minor. Perhaps the presence of cruisers may have prevented an aggravation of the evil."

This great French organ thinks, after all, that "it is up to" the Turkish Government to act, and declares:

"Prompt measures should be taken by the Government. No one doubts that such measures are difficult to devise. For the liberalism which originated in Macedonia has little influence on the Asiatic masses. A moral revolution should have preceded the political revolution. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Government to bring into subjection to public order even those who seem to revolt against the establishment of political freedom."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) does not counsel intervention, but appeals to the press to raise its voice for the Christians of Armenia as Gladstone did for the Bulgarians in 1876. This paper declares that it is worth while considering "whether it will redound to the honor and advantage of Europe to let Christianity in the Orient perish under the knives and bludgeons of a Mohammedan rabble," but says nothing more definite. This vague tone is also assumed by the great Paris paper, the *Gaulois*, which is contented with remarking of the massacres that "it is time to put a stop to them." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* merely publishes without comment the account given in the *Figaro* by the officer of the *Victor Hugo*, from which we quote above.

The English press, principally from the difficulty of obtaining full and authentic statistics from Adana, have not much to say about the massacres. *The Times* (London), however, publishes the latest information as follows:

"The troubles which have occurred in the vilayet of Adana have painfully imprest the Ottoman Government. Order, however, has already been restored, and a credit of £T30,000 has been opened for the immediate relief of the destitute. The Valis of Smyrna and Aleppo have been instructed to forward at once large quantities of provisions for the same purpose. The Sheik-ul-Islam and the Armenian Patriarch are devoting their energies to an attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the hostile sections of the population of the vilayet."

Speaking of the massacres *The Daily Mail* (London) admits that "opinion in this country has been very reticent on this subject," but it thinks that the Sultan and the Young Turks are likely to do their best. To quote from *The Mail's* editorial:

"The new Sultan has shown much good sense and good feeling, and has received an Armenian deputation with exceptional cordiality—a step which would have been quite unthinkable under the old régime. To this deputation Mohamed V. has promised that he will as Caliph take the unusual step of issuing a solemn and sacred proclamation enjoining on his Moslem subjects tolerance and kindliness toward Christians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WHO'S AFRAID? MY MONEY'S ALL IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE KORAN CONTAINS ALL WISDOM.

YOUNG TURKS—"Shall we pitch this sack into the sea?"
SHEIK-UL-ISLAM—"There's nothing in the Koran against it."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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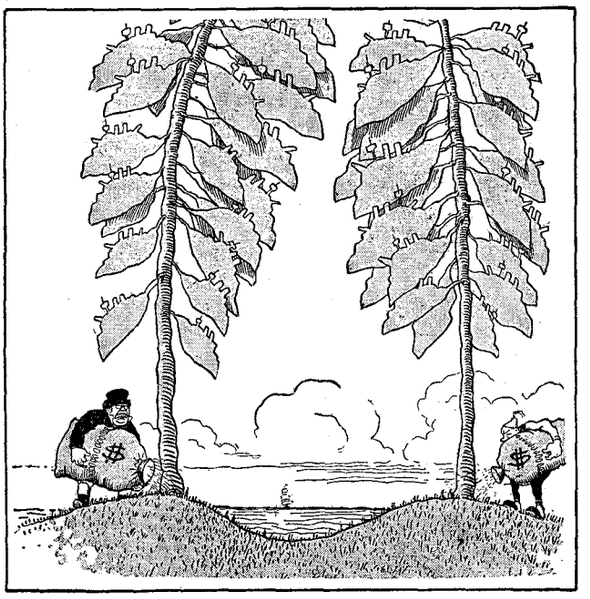


WATERING THE "DREADNOUGHT" TREES.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

DREADNOUGHTITIS.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

EUROPE'S LATEST NIGHTMARE.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PINCH

GERMANY appears to be in a no less desperate financial state than England, and now lies helpless and destitute through the deadlock in the Reichstag, which has left her for months with no financial resources excepting such as come from loans. Her enemies are beginning to notice it, we are told, and since wealth is power, even in politics, Germany will find herself in the position of a man who suffers his nose to be tweaked, because he is not strong enough to resist or retaliate. At the present moment, the German papers tell us, Prince von Buelow is fretting, the Russians are grinning, and the German people complaining because the Reichstag rejects over and over again the Chancellor's proposals with regard to the huge deficit of $125,000,000 which has to be supplied from the imposition of new taxes. The struggle between the Prime Minister and the Parliament has now been going on for six months, and there appears to be no prospect of a conclusion. Meanwhile Germany is borrowing and her national debt has recently increased enormously. This we learn from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which observes:

"The situation is extremely serious. The financial reforms which the German people have so earnestly called for have made no progress during these last six months in which Parliament has discust them. These reforms ought at once to be accomplished; the people demand it. This matter has become a question of national honor. If the majority of the Reichstag shirk this task, the consequences can not be calculated."

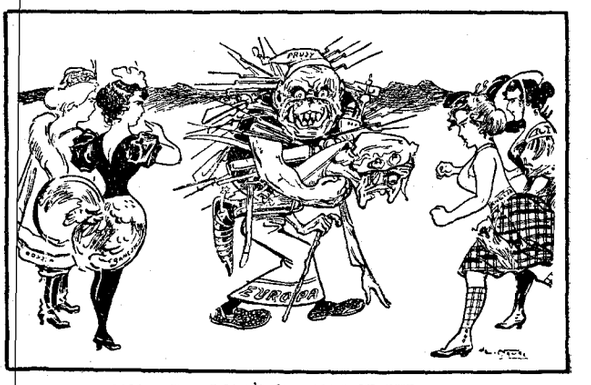
While allowing that the Government is asking a great deal of the people in laying so great a burden upon them, the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) remarks:

"The additional burden which it is proposed to lay upon the population equals, according to sane calculation, the interest on a capital of $5,000,000,000. A third of this sum was all that France had to raise after the almost unparalleled catastrophe of 1870. It is, therefore, a sacrifice of enormous dimensions which our people are called upon to make. The Reichstag accordingly would be perfectly justified in claiming time enough for the accomplishment of this colossal task. Nor is it by the fault of this body that the deficit has tranquilly been allowed to grow to these amazing dimensions."

There is even danger in the present predicament, thinks the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin). Germany has recently browbeaten Russia because Russia was poor and Germany presumably rich. "Russia sees with the utmost satisfaction the revelation of Germany's financial destitution," remarks this paper, and it adds:

"The hope exprest by the pan-Slavists that our financial ability will prove illusive at the critical moment proves most plainly that we shall some day have to reckon with the challenges and defiances of foreign Germanophobes unless these financial reforms are promptly completed."

The *Neue Zeit* (Berlin) blames the Government for its extravagant and unprofitable expenditure of public money in colonization and armaments. The people's earnings are being flung out of the window to gratify the fantastic dreams of national aggrandizement cherished by those in power. Thus we read:



MOTHER EUROPA'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Europe is saddled with an armed incubus in the shape of Prussia, so bristling with weapons that Russia, France, England, and Italy are afraid to interfere. —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

"If we do our duty we shall no longer find pleasure and satisfaction in the financial system which leads Prussia to waste the resources and means of the people in the pursuit of wild adventures in every direction. If the Government takes up every project that comes within its reach, if it scatters its funds to the four quarters of the globe, it is possible that these politicians in their avaricious chase after wealth will find themselves at the decisive moment without the sinews of war, and in a position where foreign nations will be able to dictate terms to them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHY CANADA PREFERS AMERICAN TO ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS

THE Canadian immigration laws are very stringent, and the rule of selection, while impartial, actually works largely in favor of Americans as against those from the mother country, because the Americans bring more money and are better fitted to the environment. Every immigrant, male or female, eighteen years of age or over, who arrives in Canada must possess $25, unless going to some definite employment or to friends or relatives. Whenever such immigrant within two years of landing becomes a public charge or a condemned criminal, he or she may be deported. This rule, says J. Hall Richardson in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), "has been stringently enforced." The labor market, as Canadian labor organizations demand, is not to be glutted "by subsidized immigration to the point of depressing the rate of wages or to that of assisting employers to resist strikes." The Salvation Army and other charitable institutions have been instrumental in dumping so many British "undesirables" on Canadian soil that in a book entitled "Opportunities in Canada" (1909), printed by order of the Minister of the Interior, we read that "it has been found necessary to check the tendency of British magistrates and philanthropic societies to unload social problems of the mother country upon Canada."

The consequence was, says Mr. Richardson, that in 1908 there was a decrease of about 60 per cent. in the number of emigrants who left the mother country for Canada. One of the reasons for this decrease lay in the fact that the British immigrant can scarcely compete with the American, declares this writer. To quote his words:

"American financial troubles led to an American invasion of border towns, and the immigrants from the old country found themselves in the fiercest competition with train-loads of keen, practical people, whose ways, mode of living, and general adaptability made them infinitely more acceptable to the Canadians themselves than could possibly be the 'difficult' Londoners and town-bred Englishmen generally who, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, are certainly not liked in Canada."

He gives the following reasons why the Canadians prefer immigrants from the United States:

"The Canadians welcome the Americans. They prefer them to Britishers. If proof were wanted, I find it in a pamphlet officially published, entitled 'Immigration Facts and Figures.' The object of this compilation, issued early last year, is to show that the Americans are much more suitable settlers than the English, Irish, and Scotch. Critics asserted that Mr. Bruce Walker 'wrote to order,' in view of the elections which were then approaching, in condemning English philanthropic emigration. For my own part, I think his report was impartial, but certainly 'Facts and Figures' was not above suspicion of having been prepared with a purpose—and that a political one.

"Taking the figures for the years January 1, 1897, to March 31, 1908, it was shown that only 18 per cent. of the total arrivals from England and Wales made homestead entry in Western Canada, whereas 43 per cent. of the arrivals from the United States became homesteaders. Further, in 1907-8 alone they brought with them more than $52,000,000, or nearly £200 per head, cash and settlers' effects. Then, too, 883 English were deported, having become a public charge, as against 51 Americans. To this may be added that the relative cost of bringing immigrants to Canada was estimated in 1904 at: British, $4.68 per head, American, $4.53, and Continental, $2.24."

Mr. Richardson argues from these facts that Canada is likely to become more and more un-English, unless a more capable, desirable, and well-furnished class of British emigrants be sent out. Canada does not want the "submerged tenth." As this writer observes:

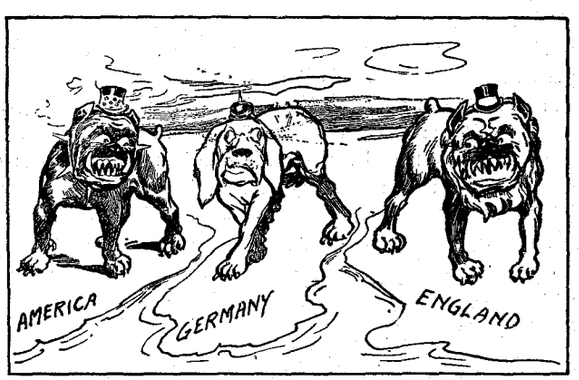
"Should this importation of American stock (and dollars) continue, simultaneously with the immigration of the Scandinavians, Gallicians, and others from foreign lands, it is not difficult to predict the period when Canada will be no longer predominantly British in blood origin. If that time should come, what kinship bonds of sympathy will exist to maintain the Dominion as part of the Empire? . . . The Deputy Minister [of the Interior in his latest report] speaks of the unprecedented number of arrivals from the United States as the most satisfactory feature of the returns. It is no imaginary danger, therefore, that Canada will become American in spite of herself unless we send her the right class of emigrant."

From the report of United States Consul Franklin D. Hale, of Charlottetown, Canada, we learn the following facts. He says in substance:

"From 75,000 to 100,000 people are expected to leave the United States for Canada in 1909, carrying with them many millions of dollars. Since 1903, 200,000 homesteads have been granted to settlers. The population of the Dominion has increased over 1,000,000; the total trade has increased $178,000,000 and the revenue $30,000,000. The product of wheat in the three great Western agricultural provinces shows an increase of 100,000,000 bushels. The Minister of the Interior reports that in these three provinces there are still 240,072,000 acres available for homesteads."

OUR INTEREST IN THE ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY—The passing of the command of the sea from England to Germany would be regarded by American statesmen as a national disaster, declares the London *Spectator*. The United States is not worried by England's marine predominance, because we hold Canada as a "hostage." If America allowed Germany to wrest the hegemony of the ocean from Great Britain, this writer continues, it would put the United States in a much worse position toward the supreme naval Power than she occupies toward England, and it might be her best policy, in case of a struggle between Germany and England, to "let her broadsides roar with" those of the latter. *The Spectator* unfolds its argument as follows:

"American statesmen know that if such a clash of interests were to take place they would not have the power to bring pressure upon Germany which they possess in our case owing to the continuity of the frontier between Canada and the United States. To put the matter with perfect candor they have a hold upon us which they have not upon Germany. Germany, if she once obtained the command of the sea, would be quite out of reach of any American pressure. German supremacy over Britain at sea, of a permanent kind, would at once make it necessary for America to secure herself and the policy that she has created by outbuilding and outorganizing Germany in the matter of sea power.



THE GERMAN HOUND FINDS HIMSELF BETWEEN TWO BULLDOGS.
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

"But that might prove a task of the greatest difficulty, for it is hardly likely that Germany, having won the command of the sea, would quietly allow the United States to wrest it from her. It is not for us to suggest what will be the ultimate or practical effect of these considerations, but we do say without fear of contradiction that they exist and that they must affect the attitude taken up by the United States toward any struggle for sea power between us and Germany."

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SIGNALING TO MARS

IF it were proposed to expend considerable sums of money in erecting a powerful plant to send messages by wireless telegraphy to the inhabitants of unexplored regions of Central Africa, we should doubtless hear suggestions that the effort be at least postponed until we should ascertain whether there are any inhabitants in the locality indicated and also whether they could detect and comprehend the messages when received. Considerations of this kind do not seem to bother the people who are planning to signal to Mars, among whom apparently are numbered a few well-known astronomers. It may be surmised, however, that these gentlemen consider speculation regarding methods of this nature as legitimate amusement. When money is subscribed to carry out any of the proposed schemes, we may be justified in protesting, but not before. Some of the plans that have been put forward are thus briefly summarized in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 15):

PROF. DAVID TODD,

Of Amherst, who plans to ascend ten miles in a balloon to observe Mars without the disturbing influences of the lower strata of the atmosphere.

"Professor Pickering's idea of signaling to Mars by means of a huge system of mirrors, which will flash the sun's light rhythmically to our planetary neighbor, seems to have attracted not a little attention, and to have called forth other schemes from more or less eminent scientists.

"Professor Pickering believes that $100,000 should be spent in preliminary work before any attempt is made to flash signals. These preparations will consist in the building of a huge telescope, and in experimental observations made with the cooperation of the foremost astronomers of the world. The object of this preliminary work is to decide whether or not the canals of Mars are really artificial. In all, three years' time would be consumed in these preliminaries.

"A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who states that he is a practical heliograph man, calls attention to a fact which seems to have been overlooked. Professor Pickering proposes to make mirrors of such a size that they must necessarily be moved by machinery. His idea appears to be that if they were each ten feet across, there would be about 500 of them to the mile. The heliograph man points out that a pocket mirror two inches square will do just as much work as a mirror that is ten feet square. All that any mirror can reflect is the single image of the sun. He states that it is possible to flash from 6 to 48 miles with a shaving-glass. This seems to be borne out by the fact that the standard size of an army heliograph is less than 4 inches. Hence, 10-foot mirrors would hardly be any more serviceable than 4-inch mirrors. *The Sun's* correspondent suggests that instead of spending $10,000,000 on an elaborate system of mechanically moved mirrors, it will be much cheaper to buy 5,000 10-cent mirrors, or to make a bargain with any looking-glass manufacturer to sell scraps of silvered plate glass at least 2 inches square. An army of 5,000 men should then be deployed, stationed 10 feet apart on the Staked Plains of Texas. They should be given a front sight which will enable them to aim at Mars.

"Prof. David Todd, of Amherst College, also intends to improve the opportunity offered by the earth's proximity to Mars next autumn to discover whether or not the planet is really inhabited. He assumes that if Mars has inhabitants, and if they are as intelligent as we are, they may possibly attempt to communicate with the earth at that time, and that they may employ Hertzian waves for the purpose. It is his plan to take the most sensitive wireless telegraph receivers he can find up in a balloon, in order to diminish any obstructive influence that the atmosphere may exert, and listen for signals in space. We wonder how Professor Todd can tell whether his signals come from Mars, or whether the receivers have not simply responded to electrical waves sent out from the sun.

"Attention has already been called in these columns to Professor Wood's idea of using a large black spot on the white alkali plains, with which signals may be 'winked.' According to Professor Wood, the spot could be made in small sections of black cloth arranged to roll up on cylinders, exposing the white ground underneath, the cylinders being turned simultaneously by electric motors."

AUTOMOBILES OVERBLAMED

THAT undue stress is being laid upon the frequency of accidents due to motor-cars is the editorial opinion of *The American Machinist* (New York, May 13). Statistics show that these form a relatively small proportion of all accidents due to vehicles—seemingly a smaller proportion even than one would expect from the higher speed at which automobiles are operated. Says the writer:

"The entire subject of accidents is receiving a large amount of deserved attention, but of all the numerous sources of accidents, a minor one, the automobile, receives more attention than, perhaps, all others combined. It is in this city especially that much space has been devoted by the daily papers to automobile accidents, and while such accidents have deserved all the attention they have received, the fact, nevertheless, remains that accidents and fatalities far exceeding in number those due to the automobile pass unnoticed except when they are accompanied by spectacular features.

"The police records of this city show that between January 1 and April 10 there were 434 vehicular accidents within the city limits, of which 162 were due to street-cars, 167 to horse-drawn vehicles, and 90 to automobiles. Looking at the matter in a larger way, the report of the Board of Health for this city for 1906, the last which we have at hand, shows a total of 3,781 deaths from violent causes, not including murders and suicides, this being an average of over 10 per day, most of which passed unnoticed, which they would not have done if caused by automobiles. The explanation of the prominence given by the daily press to automobile accidents is undoubtedly that the machine is a new factor in our civilization and that the accidents caused by it are public in their very nature, added to which is the proper indignation at the recklessness of a few automobile drivers and their attempts to use their machines as means of escape when this recklessness leads to serious consequences. That such drivers need a sharp taste of the law we would be the last to deny, and in bringing this about the present agitation is the natural and perhaps necessary means. At the same time it remains true that the automobile is not the leader as an engine of destruction that many have come to regard it, the commonplace street-car and the horse-drawn wagon, which pass almost unnoticed, leading it in large numbers as the above figures testify.

"The matter has been largely complicated by the improvement in our streets due to the introduction of asphalt pavements, which has brought about a large increase in the number of pedestrians who cross the streets where they should not. In a legal sense the pedestrian has the right of way on the crossing but not elsewhere on the highway, and while this is the last reason that can be given for any lack of care by an automobile-driver, the fact remains that the prevailing practise has largely increased his difficulties as well as the pedestrian's danger.

"When the ordinary speeds of automobiles and of horse-drawn vehicles are compared it is at first sight surprizing that the latter should be a more prolific source of accidents than the former. The result is doubtless due to the superior control of the automobile-driver over his vehicle. The quickness and certainty with which an automobile may be brought to a stop can only be fully appreciated by those who have operated one of the machines. But

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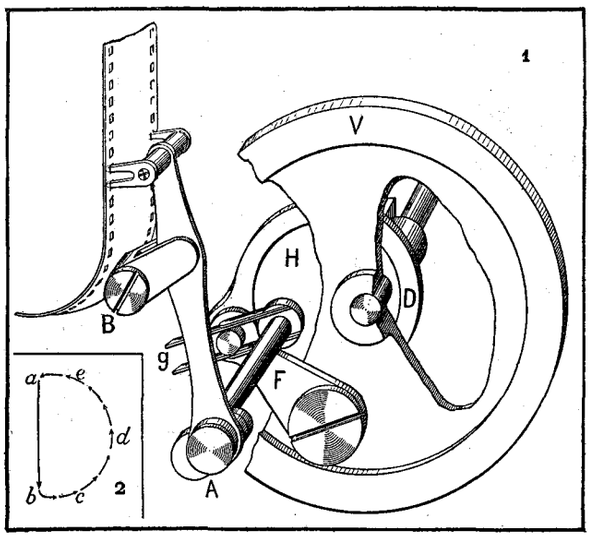
for this and for the further fact that it is scarcely possible for it to run away, the two classes of vehicles would doubtless change places as sources of accidents."

IMPROVED MOVING-PICTURES

IMPROVEMENTS in cinematograph machinery which give great stability to the image, and avoid the familiar and annoying fluttering or winking effect, are described by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, May 5). These improvements, which are due to a Polish inventor named Proszynski, will make it possible, we are told, for an amateur to take pictures for the cinematograph with a camera that may be held in the hand. Says the writer:

"The principal improvements made in cinematographic apparatus have aimed to do away with scintillation and give fixity to the image projected on the screen. Mr. De Proszynski, who has been working on the problem for several years, sought at the outset to perfect the systems most generally used; but he has been led by mathematical analysis of each movement to build an entirely new machine which fulfils well all the conditions imposed upon it. The speed of displacement, at the moment when one image gives



PRINCIPLE OF PROSZYNSKI'S MACHINE.

1. Details of the apparatus. 2. Curve described by the prongs that move the film.

place to the following, may be $\frac{1}{150}$ second. This makes it possible to leave the image on the screen a relatively long time and do away with the 'winking' effect that comes from the action of the shutter. Great stability of the image is obtained, altho the film is simply held, without pressure, between guides; the noise is reduced to a slight rustling. The film is grasped softly by the prongs, which do not press down the perforations. This apparatus was shown recently to the Société de Physique and the Société d'Encouragement; experiments have shown that the improvements foreseen by calculation are realizable in practise.

"The band is moved by means of prongs (Fig. 1), which describe a special curve (Fig. 2) one part of which is practically straight (*a to b*) and the rest circular (*b c d*). The prongs are fixt at the end of a lever controlled by the rotation of a secondary crank *A* attached to an arm oscillating about a point *B*. The crank *A* turns with variable speed, so calculated that it is very great when the prongs descend and much less when they ascend, that is to say, at the moment when they penetrate and leave the holes.

"The mechanism that produces these variations works in three continuous circular motions—that of the axis of the secondary crank *A* (Fig. 1), that of the motor axis or of the fly-wheel *V*, and that of a ring *D* that bears the gudgeon. This latter serves as an intermediary between the two others; it traverses an arm *F* attached to the fly-wheel and acts on an elastic fork *g* attached to the end of *A*. The movement that results from these combinations is really quite complicated, but it should be noted that it is obtained by very simple elements, always in contact with one another and animated by continuous circular motions. This explains the almost silent working of the machine, the slight wear of the holes on the bands of film, even after long use, and consequently the stability of the image.

"Besides the machine intended for ordinary work, as well for projecting views as for taking negatives, Mr. Proszynski has also constructed, on the same principle, an apparatus for the tourist who wishes to take street or country scenes, holding the camera in his hand. A special motor, run by comprest air, enables him to work with about 500 feet of film, and to obtain, under these conditions, views whose images are as stable as if the apparatus had stood on a tripod. These devices embody great knowledge and remarkable ingenuity. The models that we have seen at work respond well to the foresight of the inventor and it is to be hoped that they will soon be placed on the market."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEA-WATER AS A SERUM

TREATMENT of certain diseases by subcutaneous injections of warm sea-water has been looked upon with favor by many physicians since the attention of the American medical profession was first directed to it last November by Dr. Robert-Simon. In the *Archives of Pediatrics* (New York, May) Dr. Theodore Le Boutillier, of Philadelphia, gives an account of its successful use, in a large number of cases, with children. Use of sea-water in this way, the author asserts, follows rationally the theory of the marine origin of life and corresponds to the fact that blood-serum and sea-water contain the same chemical constituents in approximately the same proportions. Says Dr. Le Boutillier:

"Endeavoring to find a fluid in which leucocytes [the white protective blood-corpuscles] continued to live, Quinton discovered that in a solution of sea-water leucocytes of not only man, but also of fish, reptiles, birds, dogs, and rabbits, continued their ameboid movements for a number of hours. This is the only serum in which this has ever been accomplished. In experimenting on a dog, for instance, he injected into it, in amount equal to its weight, a quantity of isotonic sea-water, which was eliminated rapidly through the kidneys. There followed no bad effects and within two days the dog was in a remarkably good condition. . . . . .

"A number of series of experiments have been recorded in France, in which the use of isotonic sea-water was compared to that of physiologic salt solution, the results showing that the action of the isotonic sea-water is far more rapid, and of more lasting effect than that of physiologic salt solution, while in cases in which no result was obtained by the use of the latter, when sea-water was administered the improvement was rapid. This has been noticed particularly in the cases of inanition in the new-born, where the increase in weight per day was almost twice as great with the use of isotonic sea-water as with the physiologic salt solution. . . . . .

"The action of isotonic sea-water is distinctly tonic. In other words, it supplies to the cell mineral elements which are lacking or needful to its proper action. It, in contradistinction to other serums, has no bactericidal action, but by building up the cell it increases in that way the cellular resistance to infection. Owing to its tonic action, the indications for the use of isotonic sea-water are numerous; indeed it might be said to be indicated wherever there is lack of tone or the breaking down of the cells. It is not supposed to be a panacea for all ills, but only to be used as a rapid and valuable aid in conjunction with other treatment.

"The solution must be carefully prepared from fresh sea-water obtained far enough from the coast to insure against contamination from sewage, that is to say, thirty or forty miles at sea. To avoid bacteria which are found on the surface of the water, it should be collected in sterile bottles at a depth of from thirty to forty feet below the surface, and, if possible, when the sea is calm. It is said that water is best obtained where the sea-bed is sandy. The solution is made by mixing 83 parts of sea-water with 190 parts of pure spring-water. This mixture has a specific gravity of 1.008 and has a molecular concentration equal to that of blood-serum. This is of importance owing to the fact that it produces a serum which, when injected subcutaneously, causes no pain or reaction and is the only serum of which this is true. The mixture is

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filtered, cold, through a germ-proof Berkfeldt filter and put into sterile bottles. It must not be boiled or sterilized in an autoclave, as this produces a change which not only vitiates its action but causes pathogenic effects. It has further been proved that this solution will not continue to have its most beneficial action for a longer period than three or four weeks from the time of the collection of the sea-water."

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS IN EXPLOSIVES

THE whole vast field of progress in blasting and military explosives for the last twenty years was reviewed by Oscar Guttmann in the Cantor lectures delivered recently in London before the Royal Society of Arts. We quote below portions of an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York). In the first place, it is noteworthy that, despite the great recent progress in high explosives, the use of the old black powder shows little sign of dying out. In Great Britain, we are told, more than half the explosives used in 1907 consisted of black powder. Practically no progress has been made in this blasting agent since 1886, but a number of rough mixtures similar to black powder have been revived and are used extensively in Germany. We read:

"Among these may be mentioned 'sprengsalpeter,' practically a black powder with sodium nitrate instead of potassium nitrate, 'petroklastite' containing coal pitch and bichromate, and 'cahücite,' a mixture of potassium nitrate, sulfur, lampblack, cellulose, and iron sulfate. In America large quantities of sodium-nitrate powders are used.

"There has been no special improvement in dynamite since blasting-gelatin was invented in 1875. This explosive and the gelatin dynamites have in most countries driven 'kieselguhr' dynamite out of the field. Considerable advance, however, has been made in the removal of one of the chief objections to dynamite, its liability to freezing. The addition of nitrobenzine to nitroglycerin was one of the first expedients tried, but it was found that the presence of the nitrobenzine reduced the explosive power when used in sufficient quantities to prevent freezing. Later dinitrotuluene was used, and in 1904 the addition of dinitroglycerin to trinitroglycerin explosives was patented, together with a practical method of manufacturing dinitroglycerin. The latter is now made on a large scale in Germany. A large number of other additions have been tried, but none has been definitely adopted for the manufacture of unfreezable dynamites."

Perhaps the main advance in explosives during the last two decades, the writer goes on to tell us, has been in safety explosives for gaseous collieries, and this has been largely due to the use of ammonium nitrate. This is absolutely safe in all quantities, and altho it can not be used alone, a minimum quantity of added combustible avoids flames of great length and duration. The account goes on:

"Explosives containing potassium chlorate were for long excluded from the list of safety explosives on account of their extreme liability to explode under impact or friction. The recent advent of electrolytic methods for the manufacture of potassium chlorate has brought the price of this chemical down to a point where it can be used commercially in the manufacture of suitable explosives and a great deal of research has been applied to the investigation of methods of eliminating its dangerous qualities. Success has been attained by the addition to the explosive of some oil. . . . . .

"The first real safety explosive was a nitroglycerin explosive, carbonite. Curiously enough, it has not been surpassed for safety, tho it has been on the market for twenty years. The composition is saltpeter, cellulose, nitroglycerin, and sulfureted oil. The investigation of nitroglycerin safety explosives has shown that the addition of cellulose to nitroglycerin compositions, as rye flour to carbonite or wood pulp to other explosives, renders them highly inert in fire damp mixtures.

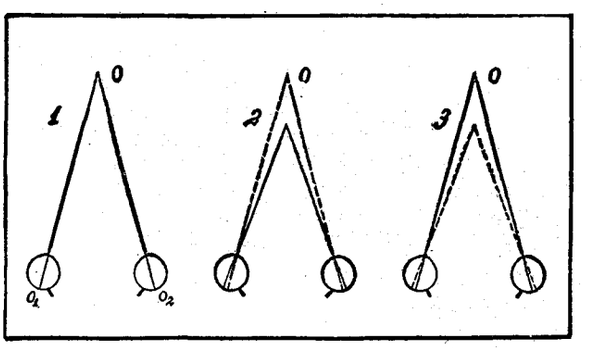
"In every European country the use of gunpowder is prohibited in fiery mines. One black powder-like mixture, bobbinite, however, has passed even the most stringent tests in England and has been admitted to the list of permitted explosives. It consists of about 64 parts of potassium nitrate, 2 parts of sulfur, and 19 parts of charcoal, with the addition of 15 parts of a mixture of ammonium and copper sulfates, or alternately of 8 parts of starch and 3 parts of paraffin wax with a corresponding increase in the other materials. Over a million pounds were used in Great Britain in 1907. It has the advantage of being slow-burning and of not unduly shattering the coal. The facts that the miners are used to black powder, and that if the bore-hole be overcharged as usual, bobbinite does not break up the coal badly, have also assisted in making it popular."

In closing, the writer quotes statistics of the use of safety explosives in English coal-mines, showing that in 1907, of a total of 7,764,122 pounds, over 22 per cent. was saxonite, which contains a large percentage of nitroglycerin, and 14 per cent. was bobbinite, the remaining 64 per cent. being distributed among eleven varieties of nitroglycerin and ammonium nitrate powders.

WHY DRUNKEN MEN SEE DOUBLE

THIS question, remarks a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 8), is not strictly pertinent, for, to see double, one must have two good eyes. No amount of alcohol would make a one-eyed man see double. Supposing the two eyes to exist, however, why should an intoxicated man see two images of an object with them, while a normal person sees only one? Says the writer:

"When we wish to see distinctly, we automatically so adjust the eyes laterally, by converging them more or less (they are always to greater or less extent convergent in the case of normal eyes) that



the image formed in each falls upon the sensitive point of the retina. If the object is too far off to enable us to get a distinct image thereof in either eye, we can do one of several things. We can bring it nearer, so as to throw its sharpest image on the retina instead of before it; or we can by contracting the eye muscles bring the retina nearer the lens; or we may use a concave lens to throw the image farther front in the eye; or, last of all, we may do with the eye what we may do with a camera—reduce the convexity of the lens itself.

"Both eyes may be moved either upward or downward, or to the right or to the left, in the plane in which they lie. They may also be made more or less convergent; but it is impossible to direct one of them upward and the other downward. If we converge them so that the two images fall on the sensitive point of the corresponding retinas, we get in the brain a sharp image. If, however, from any cause, we are not able to move the eyeballs so as to have this image fall on the respective sensitive points of the retina, we see double. This is shown in the annexed sketches, in which Fig. 1 represents the position of the two eyes as properly fixt on an object O, the images O_1O_2 coming at the sensitive point of each retina. In Fig. 2, however, the eyes are too much, and in Fig. 3 too little convergent; so that in either case the brain sees two objects instead of one.

"This seeing double can be caused by temporary or permanent paralysis of either the inner or the outer lateral muscles of the eyeballs. For permanent paralysis there may be any one of several causes; for temporary paralysis also, among these latter being the excessive use of alcohol or of tobacco, or of both together, or the effect of poison, as for instance lead. Under the influence of strong drink, the controlling muscles of the eye, like others of the body, are not under command; hence, some drunken subjects stammer in their speech, others stagger in their walk, and others see double."

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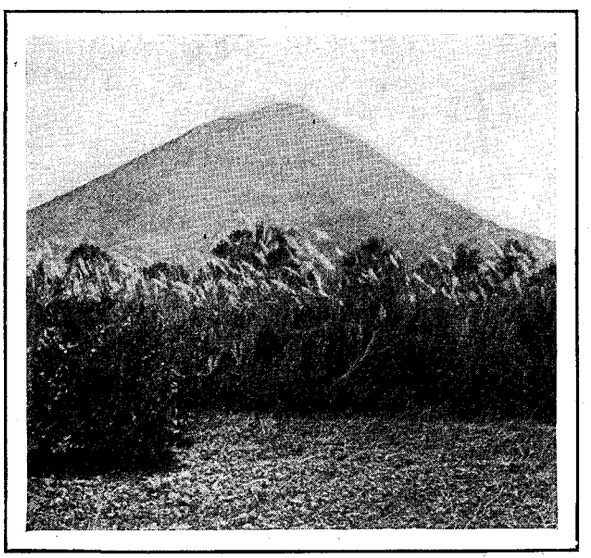
NATURE'S WAY WITH A DESERT

DESERTS that are incapable of sustaining plant life remain barren; but fertile tracts of land on which every living thing has been suddenly destroyed will in time bloom again as the rose, no matter how isolated they may be. Perhaps the experiment here indicated has been tried on the largest scale and in the most striking way by nature with the celebrated volcanic island of Krakatau in the strait between Java and Sumatra. Twenty-five years ago this island was blown to bits by a volcanic explosion, which reduced it one-half in size and transformed it from a forest-covered paradise to a desert of pumice and volcanic ash. Altho 12 miles from the nearest land and 22 miles from the nearest point of Sumatra, from which most seeds would have to be carried by wind or water, the island is now covered again with luxuriant vegetation, including trees 50 feet tall. The progress of this remarkable vegetable "colonization" is told in a recent book by Prof. A. Ernst. From a review in *Nature* (London, May 6) we quote the following:

"In 1886, when Dr. Treub visited the island, its repopulation had already begun. Blue-green algæ, without doubt wind-borne,



NEW VEGETATION ON A DEVASTATED ISLAND.

Clearing in the Strand-forest. To the left in the foreground *Scaevola Koenigii;* behind the grasses *(Saccharum spontaneum)* a group of coconut palms. Southeast coast of Krakatau. From "The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatau."

had formed a gelatinous layer on pumice and volcanic ash, and on the exposed rocks in the ravines on the mountain slopes; these formed a suitable nidus for the germination of wind-borne spores of mosses and ferns, as well as of seeds. Ferns preponderated at this early stage, being represented by eleven widely spread Indo-Malayan species; in the drift-zone of the beach were seedlings of nine phanerogams which had grown from sea-borne fruits or seeds; two of these were found in the interior and on the mountain slopes, with the addition of four species of Compositæ and two grasses, the fruits of which had obviously been brought by air-currents. Thus it was seen that the colonization of an isolated high volcanic island does not proceed on the same lines as those of a coral island, where the elements of the strand-flora, brought by sea, are of the first importance. Here the wind-borne element played the principal part, and the flora of the interior had developed independently of the strand-flora, and with much greater rapidity.

"It is to be regretted that more than ten years elapsed before the second exploration of the new Krakatau in March, 1897. The number of species was then much increased, and amounted to fifty-three seed-plants and twelve vascular cryptogams; the ground was, in some cases, completely covered, and characteristic plant associations were forming. . . . Inland the vegetation constituted a kind of grass-steppe, the grass occasionally reaching a man's height and sometimes forming a thick jungle. On the hills and ridges were lower grasses with numerous ferns and a few seed-plants; ferns still predominated largely on the rock surfaces. Shrubs were few and trees rare. Of the fifty-three seed-plants it was estimated that thirty-two had come by sea, seventeen had been introduced by wind agency, and four by fruit-eating animals or by man. The results of a third expedition, in 1905, have not been published. In April, 1906, was planned the short expedition of which the present is an account.

"The progress made by the vegetation since 1897 was remarkable; almost the whole south side of the island was seen to be covered with green. In the drift-zone on the beach was a great variety of fruit and seeds of land-plants, some quite fresh, some already germinated and rooted to the ground. They represent the widely distributed strand-plants which are the first colonists of recently formed coral reefs and islands, and owe their buoyancy to air spaces or light tissue in pericarp or seed-coat."

Further inland, the writer goes on to say, were long, trailing vines forming a dense network with tall grasses and sedges, and further still a young forest of trees and shrubs, presenting an almost continuous mass of foliage. There were coconut palms, screw-pines, and figs, and beyond this belt of forest a steppe-like vegetation of grasses, reeds, and vines, forming a dense jungle. When we remember the conditions under which all this transformation has taken place, it seems almost miraculous. The reviewer says, in closing:

"As regards the means by which the islands have been colonized, it is estimated that of the seed-plants 39 per cent. to 72 per cent. have been brought by sea-currents, 10 per cent. to 19 per cent. by birds, and 16 per cent. to 30 per cent. by air-currents; air-currents are also responsible for the presence of the ferns and lower cryptogams."

HEAT PRODUCED BY THE HEART

THAT the heart by its contraction not only maintains the circulation of the blood, but produces heat, is well understood by physiologists. Prof. Sigmund Exner, in the *Medicinische Blätter* (April 10), discusses the means by which this heat is dispersed and the heart prevented from being overheated. Says *The Lancet* (London, May 8):

"He pointed out that whereas in cold-blooded animals the heart is often at a distance from the lungs and in many of them is surrounded by the liver, in warm-blooded animals it is closely invested by the lungs, and in birds by the air sacs. He has calculated that in man about 322 calories of heat are abstracted from the body daily by means of the lungs, 80 being employed in warming the expired air and 242 in saturating it with water vapor. He estimated the heat produced by the heart at about 70 calories daily, and he suggested that this was in part given off to the surrounding organs, especially the lungs. Some experiments by Yoshimura, in the physiological laboratory at Vienna, by means of thermo-needles, showed that the walls of the ventricles were about half a degree warmer than the lungs, and that the farther the spot investigated was from the heart the cooler its temperature was. The wall of the left ventricle showed a higher temperature than the blood contained in it, and with the heart exposed the difference might be as much as two degrees. The blood in the left ventricle was found to be lower in temperature than that in the right, which is attributed to the fact that the blood coming to the right side is brought from regions in which active processes of oxidation are in progress. Professor Exner stated that the heart gives off one-fifteenth to one-tenth of the heat produced by it from its surface, and that if this loss be prevented by surrounding the heart with a non-conductor its temperature rises. The right ventricle is not surrounded by the lungs, and owing to its thinner walls and to the comparatively small amount of work it has to do—viz., only about one-seventh or one-eighth of that of the left—the importance of its cooling is less."

These conclusions have been criticized by Dr. Max Herz, who suggests that the blood circulating in the coronary vessels is of much greater importance in abstracting the heat than the loss from the surface to the lungs. Obviously, the heat produced by the heart's contraction must be rapidly dissipated, and probably both these factors play their parts in the action.

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THE APPARENTLY DROWNED

IT is disquieting to be told that many persons, apparently drowned, still die when they could have been saved by the application of proper methods. Artificial respiration is the favorite mode of treatment at present. Of the many methods devised, at least four are now in common use; but how many persons know how to apply any of them properly and persistently? *The Lancet* (London, April 24), in an editorial review of a recent lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons by Dr. Arthur Keith, expresses the opinion that a machine will yet be used for this purpose. Most of the earlier methods of resuscitation, Dr. Keith tells us, are now disused. We read:

"Practically all the methods advised by the society in its early years have been discarded and condemned since; for the thought can not fail to arise that our most cherished modern methods may in their turn be rejected by those that come after us. Stimulants to the nose and skin, bleeding, emetics, and the fumigation of the large intestine with tobacco smoke, all these were looked upon as valuable methods of reviving the drowned, but now they are unknown. Warmth and friction of the skin still survive and are of definite value, and especially useful is warmth. The only method of artificial respiration that was then known was direct inflation from the operator's mouth, and tho this was discarded later by the society, many recoveries were ascribed to its use, and it is probably by no means useless. . . . . .

"In cases of drowning it is now acknowledged that water does enter the lungs, tho until quite recently this fact was denied. In one case a dog in drowning received into its lungs more than 700 cubic centimeters of water; and one part of the problem of resuscitation is the removal of this water from the lungs. Some of it is absorbed from the lungs, for if an animal is drowned in water stained with a pigment the coloring-matter can be traced into the pulmonary lymphatics. The disturbance of the circulation is as important as the disturbance of the respiration; when it begins to fail, the right heart is distended and the abdominal viscera are engorged with blood. . . . . .

"Dr. Keith thinks that artificial respiration, however carefully performed, is not likely to be successful in more than one in twenty or thirty of the cases, but as it can not be said beforehand which is the exceptional case, artificial respiration should be performed with the utmost care in all. Appeals to the statistics at present available are vain. Successful cases are much more likely to be put on record than are those in which failure has occurred, but if we may judge by statistics every method has shown a large amount of success.

"We can not look upon the results of artificial respiration at the present time as satisfactory. Many cases do, indeed, recover, but it is probable that many die who might have survived had suitable treatment been adopted. We do not deny the great progress that has been made in the resuscitation of the asphyxiated and we recognize the enormous amount of care which has been expended in these researches, but we feel that there is much more to be done. It is possible that the impulsion and extraction of air by means of a machine, provided that care is taken to see that it is not used to excess, may yet replace other methods when the mechanism is at hand, for a machine is tireless and thorough, and less room is left for want of knowledge."

OUR SHRINKING BRAINS—With regard to the brain the statement is made by Dr. S. Minot in his recent book on "Age, Growth, and Death" (New York) that after about forty years of age, the brain begins gradually to grow less in weight for the persons of the same age and weight. Says *The Canada Lancet* (Toronto, May) in a review:

"This loss in brain weight is due to loss in weight in the individual cells; in other words, the protoplasm is gradually disappearing from the cells. The atrophy of the various structures of the body 'is preeminently a characteristic of the old.' But as the cells of the organs of the body waste in size, the connective tissue or the common tissue of the organs increases in amount. There is, therefore, a constant battle going on between the higher forms of tissues and the lower, with a steady mastery on the part of the lower. Man, the highest manifestation of animal life, suffers most from the condition known as old age. It is in him that the characteristics are most revealed. 'The human species stands at the top of the scale and it also suffers most from old age.' Blood corpuscles are dying and being used as coloring matter, the hairs fall off and do not grow again, the epithelium of the skin is being constantly shed, and so on throughout the body."

DANGERS OF WIRELESS

THAT wireless telegraphy is accompanied by dangers to those who are exposed to the prolonged action of the currents of high frequency and high tension which it necessitates is asserted in an article by Dr. Bellier, of the French Navy, published in the *Archives de Médecine Navale* (March, 1909). Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, May):

"It has been found that those persons who operate the apparatus emitting the Hertzian oscillations are frequently troubled with defects of vision and conjunctivitis, more or less intense, caused probably by the direct action of the sparks. The conjunctivitis is sometimes complicated with keratitis.

"The electric spark also sometimes causes eczema of the eyelids and of the wrists; nervous palpitations have also been noted. Further experiments may bring to light the existence of other maladies due to the spark. At any rate the action upon the eyes appears to be well established. Dr. Bellier suggests that telegraphers operating the wireless system be provided with dark blue, or, better, yellow spectacles to protect the eyes against the influence of the chemical and ultra-violet rays."

In an editorial in *The Press* (New York, May 14) the existence of what the writer calls "the wireless eye" is further discust as follows:

"The theory is, apparently, that not only the sparks and discharges from the powerful sending machines are productive of harm, but that the actual waves themselves may have an effect in causing the new disease. If the latter etiology be correct, it is manifest that outsiders might fall victims to the waves, particularly those living near large wireless installations.

"The foregoing seems like a bit of picturesque sensationalism, nothing more; but it has stirred up enough interest in England to draw a protesting letter from Mr. Marconi to the London *Times*. 'As I am not ambitious,' he writes, 'to be associated with any new addition to the already sufficiently sorrowful list of occupational diseases, perhaps you will allow me the courtesy of your columns to state . . . that my own experience and that of the companies associated with my name . . . supply no evidence whatever in support of these suggestions.' Mr. Marconi goes on to explain that ordinary foresight led him to surround the sparks and discharges at high-power stations with opaque screens. No other precautions were found necessary, and the health of the operators has never suffered. Perhaps the operators of the French Navy were not thus protected."

HEARING ELECTRICITY—That the ear may perceive an alternating electric current directly, without previously converting it into mechanical movement, as in a telephone disk, is indicated by experiments made recently by Joseph Rieder at, Steglitz, Germany. He finds that it is possible, by simple apparatus, to charge the whole body with the rapidly alternating impulses due to the current. The drum of the ear vibrates in response to this action, and hence a sound is heard. It is necessary simply to press against the ear the outer metallic coating of a Leyden jar whose inner coating is connected with one pole of an induction coil, and to grasp the opposite pole with the hand. Says the author of a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 13):

"Rieder thinks it not impossible to perfect this arrangement so that it will transmit speech telephonically. It would be interesting to see whether some deaf people might not be sensitive to the device. As Mr. Rieder finds that there is a feeling of oppression in the ear for several hours after such experiments the auditive organs must be acted upon in quite a different way from that of an ordinary telephone. Caution is therefore necessary in tests of this kind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FRENCH VIEW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE creative power that lies at the root of the national mind of America never declared itself more forcibly, says Mr. Regis Michaud, writing in *La Revue du Mois* (Paris), than when it evolved the cultus known as Christian Science. About this form of religion, which springs in reality from the perennial optimism that characterizes the American heart, there is nothing of the vulgar revivalism which marked the apostleship of the late Mr. Dowie, or the grotesque corybantism which is the native sign of many, if not most, of the mushroom religions that come into being but to pass away unhonored and unsung. To this French writer it is an important sign that such important thinkers as Professor James, the pragmatist, and Mark Twain, the student of human nature, have devoted time to investigating the phenomena that have engendered its rise and success. Says Mr. Michaud:

"To-day Christian Science has at least a million followers. It has churches in both hemispheres. Its congregations are not composed of common, unthinking men, but of university men, artists, shrewd business men, all remarkable for their intelligence and common sense. Many of the better-known churches note with envy the successes of the Christian-Scientist congregations, and many of them end by copying the methods adopted by the rivals in winning over adherents. In its essence, this Christian Science has all the elements of paternalism. Its first aim is to foresee the currents of human thought, and, having grasped their tendencies, to guide them—clearly a relic of the form of government dearest to the earliest settlers of North America, when to be the 'father of his flock' was the ideal ambition of every statesman. Also, this spirit of Christian Science is the logical outcome, in matters spiritual, of the wondrous faith Americans entertain in matters purely material. They have boundless faith in the future of their continent; consequently their confidence in the never-failing goodness of God is without limit. The cultus is one founded explicitly on a 'science of vogue' which is thoroughly American. The investigator who cares to take pains can easily trace the course of American 'attitudes' at given periods. Everything is change—but change with its own currents of logic. Christian Science is a halting-place between Puritanism, with its rigid forms, and Calvinism, with its harsh pessimism—the note, also, of the official churches which fail not to preach the native wickedness of mankind."

How the Christian Scientists came to reconcile their tenets with those of sects so apparently opposed to them, in point of creed as to spirit and matter, Mr. Michaud endeavors to tell. He says, in effect:

It was not hard for Americans to pass from theological fatalism to that practical optimism which is their most abiding trait. And solely for this reason, that the Anglo-Saxon mind, in its quest of the utilitarian, has not the slightest regard for apparent contradictions. It required no Mrs. Eddy to codify the optimistical beliefs which were born to Americans when they threw off the foreign yoke. And it was just the fate of things that when Mrs. Eddy gave her attention to the cultus that has engaged her life, there was flourishing in the United States a man who was thoroughly representative of the American idea. It was perfectly consonant with his peculiar genius that he should be able to find a passage from puritanical fatalism to practical optimism, or the desire to live and be active, which is really Pragmatism. He did not reject the idea of "fatalism," which is of the essence of Calvinism; but he insisted on the existence of a "law" of fatalism which, postulating as it did, the reason of the "All," or God, required confiding and cheerful submission to His ordinances. Here is the germ of optimism, or belief that "whatever is, is right," as Pope has it. The teachings of Walt Whitman bore the same impress of the optimistical spirit.

According to Mr. Michaud Christian Science counts for much in pointing out the newest methods of reasoning to the modern psychologist. Accepting Christian Science, only the will counts. Is this not also the essence of Mr. James's pragmatism? asks the French writer, proceeding to give an example. Thus: "I do not tremble because I fear; but I fear because I tremble. Therefore I *will* not tremble, and consequently shall not fear." Here, indeed, he declares, is the maximum exercise of the will. Finally, Mr. Michaud thinks that if this notion of the spirit is to dominate all ideas in the future, it will have bad results for the sacrament of matrimony, spirit accounting for so much. He expresses the opinion that matrimony is at present undergoing a crisis in American society, precisely owing to notions which have come from the tabernacles of Christian Science, and which put forward the idea that "as the generations of human kind decrease, God will reveal himself more fully to men"—which, says Mr. Michaud, would appear to place a premium on race-murder.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE POPE THINKS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE

ROMAN-CATHOLIC journals are correcting the impression created by the daily press that Pius X. has publicly condemned the woman-suffrage movement. But it is made equally clear that he does not encourage it. *The Catholic News* (New York) says that the occasion of his recent utterance was the reception in audience of a large number of distinguished women of Italy and France, members of the well-known organizations, "Union fra le Donne Catholiche d'Italia," "Ligue Patriotique Française," and "Association des Dames Françaises." *Rome*, a weekly Catholic journal printed in English in the Eternal City, informs us that the president of the Italian organization "read an address promising His Holiness the cooperation of these bodies in his great work for the restoration of all things in Christ," and that Pius X. in replying "touched upon some of the vital questions connected with the woman's movement of the day." He is said to have pointed out that it is "an error to suppose that woman has the same rights and the same social function as man. She is not his slave or his servant, but his companion and helpmate." "Their functions are different, but both equally noble and harmonizing in the scope of forming the family and educating the offspring." But woman's functions are not confined within the home, he said. She has also a social mission. The Pope thus continued:

"I would suggest also that you give serious attention to the study of pedagogy, so that you may learn the rules for the instruction of the young and become better equipped for the difficult work of education. To-day there is a tendency to spoil the child by sparing the rod and to act on the belief that children will grow up good Christians and good citizens when nurtured on kisses and caresses. Then again, if you are to be good housewives you must learn something of the principles of domestic economy, which will enable you to regulate your households with thrift and order. But above all else, be assiduous in your religious duties, remembering that while the truly pious woman is the mistress of the house and of the heart of her husband, she becomes the bane of both when she is without faith."

"It will be observed," remarks *Rome*, commenting upon the Pope's address, "that the Holy Father gives due prominence to the work of woman in the social movement." It adds:

"He has not, of course, made any formal pronouncement on the political movement among women, but in more than one private or semi-private conversation he has let it be clearly seen that he has no sympathy with the female demagog—or, indeed, for that matter, with the male demagog of the hour. He does not wish to see women become members of Parliament or of Congress, but he does wish them to take an active and even a public part in questions connected intimately with the sanctity of family life, the religious education of the young, the betterment of the condition, moral and material, of working women, and so on."

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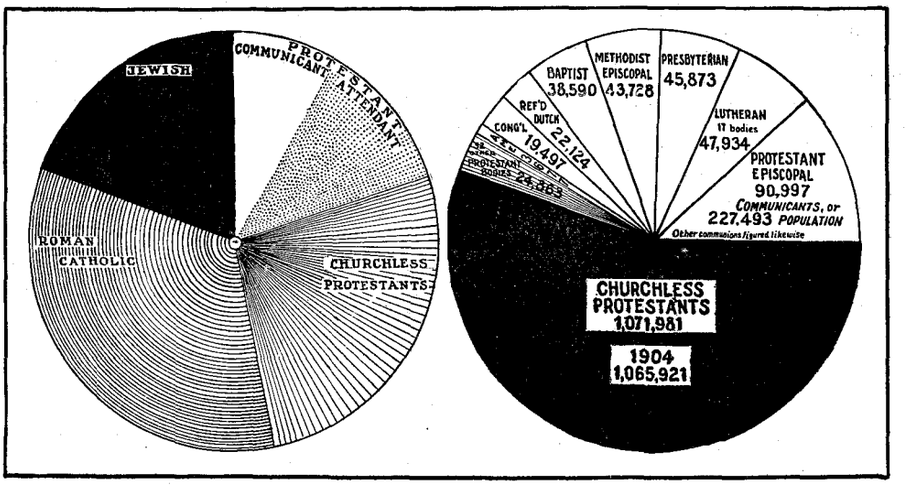
WHY NEW YORK IS GODLESS

NEW YORK is overchurched but underworked, says a magazine writer who undertakes to solve the problem of the "Godlessness" of the city. The Protestant churches, at least, he points out, have been withdrawing from the common people for a hundred years, and now, tho they are trying to get back, they have as yet failed to find the proper means of doing it. Money has been given in plenty, he shows; but this has resulted in providing many empty churches. Neither charity institutions, mission chapels, "nor even carpenter-shops, clubs, classes, gymnasiums, Socialist discussions, nor revivals," have accomplished much, according to his view, because the Church has no message for the common people. In the June *American Magazine*, the writer, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, gives this diagnosis of the situation the Protestant churches are facing:

"Many of the rich are in the churches; nearly all of the poor are outside. The churches feel that somehow they must 'get back to the people.' But they have not yet touched the real problem. Here and there a man is crying in the wilderness, crying to a people who are spending their wealth on themselves. The churches, as churches, have not waked up. They are still dallying with symptoms; offering classes and gymnasiums to people who are underfed and underpaid, who live in miserable and unsanitary homes! They wonder why revivals of the sort of religion they preach do not attract the multitudes. They devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women and children in New York are being degraded body and soul by senseless exploitation—too much work, too small wages, poor homes, no amusement. They help the poor child and give no thought to the causes which have made him poor. They have no vision of social justice; they have no message for the common people. They are afraid to face the world 'without purse or scrip'; they have no faith. And without such vision how shall they reach the hearts of men? Of what purpose is their 'passion for efficiency'?"

The uptown flight of Protestant churches seemed to show, says Mr. Baker, that "they were afraid of foreigners, afraid of the poor, afraid of Jews, afraid of Catholics." But the churches always looked back with qualms of conscience. They organized city mission societies and built mission chapels in the deserted districts.



Showing the proportion of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in New York City.

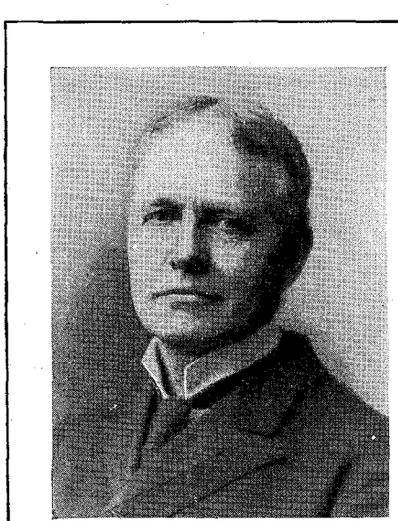
Showing the division of the Protestant populations of New York City in the year 1905.

DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS IN NEW YORK.
From the "Federation of Churches."

The Rev. Gaylord S. White, of Union Theological Seminary, is quoted to the effect that—

"The misconceived mission chapel, unattractive and often positively mean in appearance, but 'good enough for the poor' and fitted out with a pastor to match—the whole thing undemocratic and insulting in its implications to the intelligence and self-dependence of the workingman—has been a dismal failure."

The present method of meeting the problem appears to be the collection of money. "As I have gone among Protestant churches in New York," says Mr. Baker, "as I have studied their abundant



DR. EDWARD JUDSON,
Of Judson Memorial Church, one of the churches which has not withdrawn from the neighborhood of the common people.

DR. WALTER LAIDLAW,
Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, who declares that Protestantism in New York is "holding its own people, tho not holding its own with the population at large."

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON,
Of the Broadway Tabernacle, who says: "The last decade has been the most strenuous and discouraging for Christian workers which this city has ever known."

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literature, I have discovered both clergymen and lay workers in many cases devoting a very large part of their time, not to progressive religious work, but to getting together huge sums of money which, put out at interest, will support the work of their churches." Mr. Baker goes deeper:

"Many excuses are made by the Protestant churches for their present discouraging and decadent condition in New York City. No one will deny that the situation has been enormously difficult to meet. Thousands of Roman Catholics and Jews have been pouring into the city every year and settling districts formerly occupied by Protestants; a self-absorbed, amusement-loving city life is difficult to reach religiously; and to a large extent the population is in a state of flux, moving about so rapidly that it is difficult indeed for a church to keep in touch with its people.

"Yet, while all these difficulties are recognized, the fact remains that the Protestant churches have been losing ground in New York—have failed to meet the great problem of the twentieth-century city. Even if the Protestant leaders would admit that their faith is not broad and deep enough to apply to any but a certain class of well-to-do people of Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic stock, which of course no Protestant *will* admit, the fact remains that the Protestant churches have not been able to maintain even the allegiance of their own people. As Dr. Laidlaw shows, in the statistics I have already referred to, there were in 1905 over 1,000,000 nominal Protestants in New York City who had no church affiliations. On the other hand, they have been practically unable to reach any of the enormous Jewish population, altho a large proportion of the Jews—80 per cent. in some parts of the city—are themselves alienated from their synagogs. Through foreign-speaking missionaries, the Protestants have reached a few Roman Catholics; but, on the other hand, the Roman Catholics have probably reached quite as many Protestants."

Mr. Baker does justice to the "comparatively few churches among the hundreds in New York" that are "trying various constructive measures for *getting back to the common people*." The "carpenter-shops, baths, bodily healing or Socialist discussions" are called "signs of that spirit of humility," "willingness to do service," but after all is said, Mr. Baker maintains that New York is "extraordinarily underworked." He adds:

"Until the Protestant churches have that vision which inspires men to a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity—all humanity—which is the expression of the Fatherhood of God, they will never 'get back to the people.' They will never reach the poor, or the foreigner, or the Jew, or the negro. Can the Protestant churches, divided among themselves, full of the pride of tradition, and rich in worldly possessions, ever rise to the situation?"

MESOPOTAMIA FOR THE JEWS

ZIONISTS of this country have lately received news that Mesopotamia is to be the land chosen for Jewish colonization purposes. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and Mr. Israel Zangwill, the head of the Jewish Territorialist Organization, to whom the furtherance of the colonization scheme is entrusted, are considering the invitation of Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies under the new government, to create a Jewish state in Mesopotamia under home rule. The Ica Society, to which $45,000,000 was left in trust by the late Baron de Hirsch for colonization purposes, has already sent a geographical survey commission to investigate conditions, reports the Chicago *Israelite*. "The preliminary reports showed that the land was most fertile and that irrigation was all that was needed to make it prolific." This journal gives further details of the scheme thus:

"The Zionists readily accepted the scheme, for Mesopotamia is not far from Palestine.

"It is thought that through the efforts of Mr. Schiff, who is now touring Europe, the allied Jewish organizations of the world can perfect the plan and the work of settlement can be begun at an early date.

"It is estimated that it will take at least $40,000,000 to irrigate the territory, but, with this expenditure and the cost of transportation added, the situation in Russia, where there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Jews in desperate condition, not to speak of those of Rumania, numbering about 400,000, will be entirely relieved.

"The invitation of Ahmed Riza Bey was extended through the chief rabbi and was sent throughout the entire world with the promise that the Turkish Government will allow home rule to the settlers.

"There will be little or no effect on the Jewish population of the United States, but a large amount of the necessary capital is expected to come from this country.

"Private advices from London received in this city to-day told of a meeting of the Jewish Territorial Organization, at which Mr. Zangwill, Sir Andrew Wingate, Meyer Spielman, and others declared that in the settlement of Mesopotamia is to be found the solution of the troubles which have beset the Jews since they were dispersed from Palestine. . . . . .

"In the United States there are 350 Zionist organizations, with a total membership of 50,000. Zionists were divided at the last congress between the proposal to accept an offer from the British Government to settle in a part of Africa, which has since been found to be unacceptable, and the proposal to center all energies on the acquisition of Palestine.

"It is proposed to send at once an expedition of exploration through Mesopotamia for the purpose of gathering information which will guide the propagandists of the colony idea.

"In cable messages from London friends of Mr. Zangwill said to-day that Mr. Schiff's cooperation will mean that the plan to found a colony in Mesopotamia will have that financial support which no other plan has had."

The Independent declares that the scheme "seems wise and feasible." It thinks that the American Jews, who have been so cold toward Zionism of Palestine, will warm their hearts toward colonization in Mesopotamia. The advantages of the spot are thus described:

"Mesopotamia is the old home, the second home, of the Jews. There they were carried captive. There they multiplied and became wealthy and strong. There Daniel lived, and the three who were cast into the fiery furnace. By the rivers of Babylon the Jews hanged their harps on the willows, and there Ezekiel saw his mighty vision, by the river of Chebar. There was the greatest of the schools of rabbis, and there the Babylonian Talmud was written, and there, in Bagdad, the Jews are a considerable element to this day, with their bench of rabbis, their synagogs and schools. Historically Mesopotamia is, next to Palestine, the motherland of Judaism.

"No less is it a region peculiarly open and fitted for settlement. It has almost no population, and yet is unsurpassed for fertility. Egypt has only its one Nile, but Mesopotamia has two rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the magnificent alluvial valley between them. It ought to be a garden, and yet it is a desert, not of sand, but of unused soil. Possibly there are a million people in the two vilayets of Bagdad and Busra, with 110,000 square miles, less than ten to the square mile, and these nearly all massed in the larger cities. One can ride all day over what was the Garden of Eden and will be again, and not see man or beast. Egypt, with less than 13,000 square miles, has a population of 10,000,000, and with improved irrigation will support as many more. Southern Mesopotamia, the two vilayets from the Zab to the Indian Ocean, could support five times as many. It has no uninhabitable wastes; its land is all fertile. It needs just two things to restore its population—a system of irrigation and good government. Before the Turk came it had government and irrigation; but the Turk has closed the canals and destroyed the people. It is believed that the Hirsch Committee, with its $45,000,000, will back the enterprise. We see no reason why they might not secure control of thousands of vacant square miles of waste, establish a system of irrigation, and settle 100,000 agricultural Jews on their own lands. They must succeed if they have peace and water. Peace is now hopeful and irrigation is easy. No engineering is needed. The land is practically level, and the Tigris a little higher than the bed of the Euphrates. A railroad will soon go to Bagdad, and will then be extended to India. Already there is a regular steamship line from Bagdad to Bombay. Even with imperfect government the railroad will bring travel and security. There is not on the face of the earth a more attractive spot to create a dense and progressive population."

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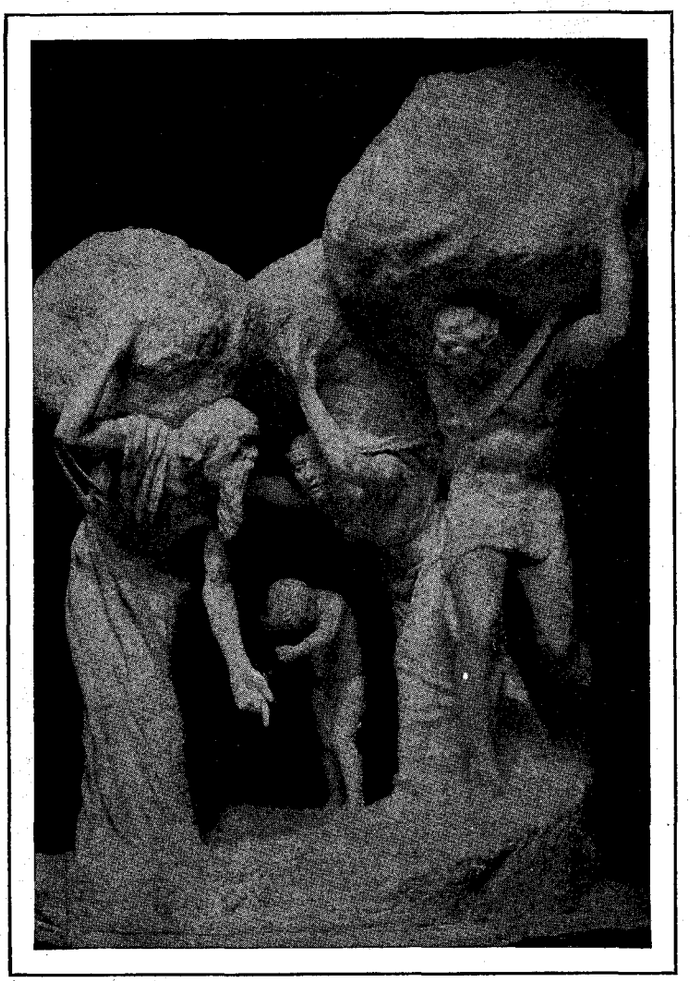
A SCULPTOR OF PRIMITIVE TYPES

LOUIS POTTER seems to be a young American sculptor whose work is to be watched. Two magazines for June have articles with reproductions of his work, and both writers agree that his power to infuse a spiritual suggestion into what seems otherwise an effort of extreme realistic portrayal is remarkable. Realism was his earlier ideal, and the masters he followed, so Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne points out in *The Century*, are Meunier and Rodin. The influence of the latter carried him further, and his later figures and groups, says Miss Hawthorne, are peculiarly imaginative. He has, moreover, "the nervous strength, the swift vitality, of the American spirit." In *The Craftsman* (June) M. Irwin MacDonald gives this account of some of Mr. Potter's most notable work:

"Even the most prosaic or preoccupied man or woman would be apt to pause for a good while before the group called 'Earth Bound' and to reflect upon the significance to humanity of the story it tells. Three generations are there—the old man, bent and staggering under the burden of inert matter that typifies material things and all the crushing weight of conditions to those who grapple with them solely upon the physical plane. The woman bends still more beneath her burden of life, which, altho not so large as that resting upon the shoulders of the strong man at her side, yet bows her nearer to earth. The man, altho himself bending under the weight, struggles to stand erect and to lift some little portion of the mass which is crushing down the woman. In the center of the group stands a little child—a woman child upon whom no burden rests as yet, but who is bowed and groping blindly beneath the shadow of what is to come. . . . . .

"Tenderness, reverence, and exquisite poetic feeling are all shown in the group called 'The Molding of Man,' which is done in marble. Had it not been that this group was conceived and executed before Rodin's 'Hand of God' was brought to this country, there might have been some question as to its originality, because of the similarity shown in the symbolizing of the act of creation. But there all resemblance ends, for in this case the divine hands are so beautiful, so strong and tender and fine, that the impression they give of the force which shapes man is markedly different from that conveyed by Rodin's conception of the hand of God. From the mass of matter under these wonderful molding hands, man and woman arise like twin flames, the man showing the traces of his animal origin in the suggestion of hair on the lower limbs, and the woman more delicate and complete, as ascending more readily to a higher scale of being. The man's attitude expresses at once protection, reverence, and a certain lack of understanding. The woman takes no heed of him as yet, but droops like a flower, gazing down into the hollow of her own hand and arm, which are curved as if to hold a child. Were it any part of the intention here to give a technical criticism of Mr. Potter's art, attention might be drawn to the sculpturesque quality of this group and to the delicate perfection of its modeling. But of these it is enough to say that Louis Potter is a thorough craftsman and that appreciation of his technical skill is apt to be secondary to the interest felt in the spirit and the meaning of his work."



Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

"EARTH BOUND," BY LOUIS POTTER.

Generations bend beneath the burden of inert matter which typifies material things—even the child bends its back for the burden which is to come.

Mr. Potter has derived much inspiration among primitive people, and many of his sculptures depict phases of Indian life, notably the rapt passion of the dance, Oriental types of Tunis, and latterly the strange, half barbarous human beings that are denizens of the far north of Alaska. The writer in *The Craftsman* tells this odd story of Mr. Potter's life in the Arab quarter in Tunis:

"He experienced great difficulties at first in obtaining models, because every good Moslem believes that, if he allows a counterfeit presentment of himself to be made, Allah will at the last day require from him a soul to animate the image. Therefore most of the Arabs were very shy of allowing themselves to be modeled until one day a sad-faced Bedouin woman came to the sculptor and said simply that he might model her if he chose; that it was said women had no souls to be imperiled and, even if she had, her children wanted bread. She was the wife of a Bedouin outlaw who was wandering in the desert with a price upon his head, and she and her children were refused all aid in the town and were stoned in the streets."

Of his latest work we read:

"He went to Alaska and there began the second distinct stage in his development, for the realism of his earlier work now began to give place to an imaginative mystic quality that found satisfaction in representing the strange, inarticulate, crudely formed human beings that he discovered in the far north. And in getting at the inner meaning of their life and their religion, he found himself appoaching ever closer to an understanding of the universal spirit of humanity. This Alaskan work is most interesting on account of the strange, primitive, almost crude quality which characterizes it, and which is in such strong contrast with all the rest of Mr. Potter's work, for these people of the north seem to be molded in masses and to have about them a heavy, archaic quality that is not unlike their own rude carvings. One of the most appealing is the statue of 'An Auk Mother.' . . . It is primitive womanhood and primitive motherhood that is represented here and all the spiritual quality it possesses seems to come from its kinship with the earth to which it is so close."

Mr. Potter is a native of Troy, N. Y., born in 1873, and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford. He studied both painting and sculpture in Europe, but found the latter his more natural medium of expression.

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THE STAGE OF THE CHINESE THEATER, NEW YORK.

THE ART OF THE CHINESE THEATER

WHEN Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, first saw a performance in a Chinese theater he is reported to have exclaimed, "Why, it is Shakespeare's stage!" Such indeed it must seem to every student of English drama, points out Mr. Will Irwin. Far from deriving it from the Elizabethan stage, however, he remarks that this Eastern drama "was venerable when English players were still struggling with crude tableaux on festival floats." The Chinese masterpiece, "Pi-Pa-Ki, The Story of the Lute," has been "held worthy to stand beside Sophocles and Shakespeare; a work of art which has influenced to morality and love of beauty more millions than our theaters ever held." The parallels between the theater of the East and that of Elizabethan England are thus set forth by Mr. Irwin in an interesting article in *Everybody's* (June):

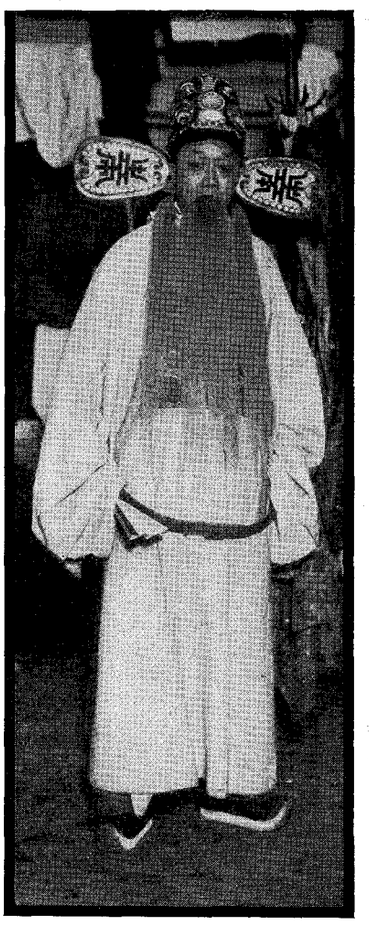
"The Chinese present their plays on a bare platform without scenery; so, in spite of some modern scholars who take issue, probably did the Lord Chamberlain's servants of the Globe Theater, they who 'created' Shakespeare's parts. In the old Chinese theaters of San Francisco, tourists and Chinese dignitaries used to sit on the side edges of the stage, so close to the actors that I have seen a tragedian, in one of his most solemn passages, step over the legs of a spectator. Just so, we are informed, sat the dignitaries and notabilities who attended the Globe in Shakespeare's time. No woman treads the boards of China; the female characters are taken by young men, trained from childhood to impersonate women. We know that the parts of *Ophelia*, *Portia*, *Rosalind*—all Shakespeare's galaxy of immortal women—were 'created' by boys. The fifty actors of the Doyers Street Theater in New York run their own enterprise, all sharing in the profits. So, the documents prove, did my Lord Chamberlain's servants. The Chinese actors are a low caste, so low that even the lowest of the spectators despises them. In the days of Shakespeare, the English actor was a brother to thieves and tinkers, a being unworthy of Christian burial. The actors of the Globe Company lived together in the basement of the theater; just so live the actors of the Doyers Street Company in New York, and so lived the Jackson and Washington Street companies in the old days of Chinatown, San Francisco.

"The resemblance covers even the matter of stage setting and properties. The Elizabethan actors, we are told, furnished a bare stage with simple, curtained entrances to right and left. For scenery, they depended upon the auditor's imagination and the poet's lines; and to this we owe some of the greatest poetry in Shakespeare. Further, the stage manager of the Globe or the Blackfriars suggested the scene by the properties, setting a bed on the stage to designate a chamber, a throne to mark a palace. Not otherwise is it with the Doyers Street Company in New York. Many of the falsetto solos which so amuse and vex the tourist are descriptions of the stage setting, which is further suggested by the properties—an altar for a temple, a crude arch of bamboo with a sign at its apex for a city, even a pile of chairs and tables for a mountain."

There is still another curious parallel between the Chinese and the English stage. Only the other day in England an actor who was summoned to serve on a jury made the successful plea that under the law he was "a rogue and a vagabond" and therefore ineligible.

In support of his contention he produced an old act of Parliament which has never been repealed, and the astonished judge had to admit his claim. Both custom and national law in China, says Mr. Irwin, declare the actor an outcast, and make all of the craft a clan. "To the third generation, the descendant of a Chinese actor was disqualified, under the old régime, from taking those literary examinations which lead to all political preferment." "By a world's width the superiors, in intelligence, breeding, and perceptions, of the Chinese porter or laundryman, they form a caste so low that we have nothing wherewith to compare it." Many of them, we are assured, are admirable men. The training to which the actor submits himself is long and arduous. In the beginning he must have a fair literary education, for the plays are couched in the literary language of China. Then he must learn by heart every part in a great number of plays. As every Chinese play is in part an opera, he must also learn music, cultivate a falsetto voice for singing, without destroying his natural speaking voice, and become an adept at tumbling and acrobatics. Some of the things that mystify an Occidental are here explained:

"These Chinese, symbolists by nature, have introduced into their effects a great body of conventional gestures which take the place of setting and properties. They have symbols to show that the actor is on horseback, that he is under an enchantment, that he stands behind a wall concealed from his fellows on the stage, that he is dead and out of the action, that he



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A CHINESE ACTOR,

In a costume which marks an emperor, a god, a fairy, or a high dignitary.

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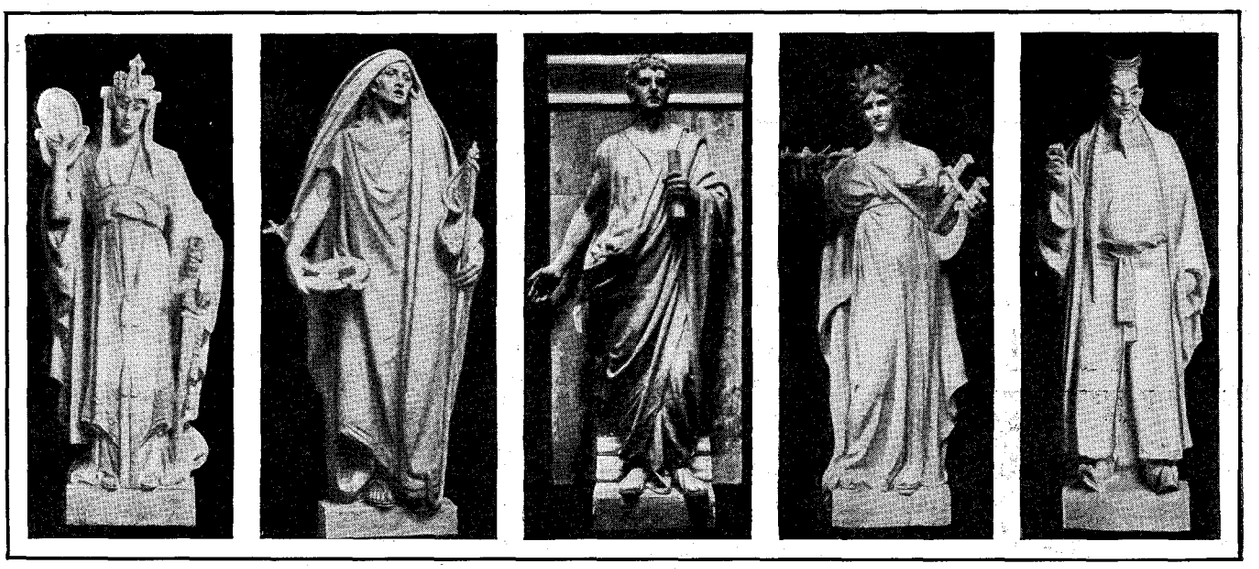

JAPANESE ART. By Janet Scudder. | THE HEBREW PSALMIST. By Augustus Lukeman. | ROMAN ORATORY. By John Gelert. | GREEK LYRIC POETRY. By Daniel C. French. | CHINESE LAW. By Karl Bitter.

SOME NEW SCULPTURE FOR THE FAÇADE OF THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

is invisible, that he is a man of high station in disguise. Further, they have some strange conventionalities in the wayof stage properties. In Chinese drama, as in all other Oriental art, one never knows where realism will end and conventions begin. So, when any property is really a part of the action, it is more than likely that the stage manager will introduce, not the thing itself, but a pretty and conventional representation of it. I have seen two Chinese actors enter in a representation of a boat. Their feet, concealed by the hull, propelled it; the swaying of their bodies gave it the necessary wavy motion; the pose of their bodies, appearing above the gunwale, suggested that they were sitting at ease in the craft. But did it look like a boat? No indeed, it was a great deal prettier. It was an affair of pink tissue-paper, fringed and trimmed with silk pompons; and in every chink of the decorations burned pink Christmas candles. These properties, like the costumes, are always a delight to the eye; they exemplify that art which the Chinese puts into the common objects and implements of his daily life."

Mr. Irwin lays a pet superstition about the Chinese stage which has it that a play lasts two, three, or six weeks. We read:

"Most of these plays are written, like our own, for one-night production. Indeed, many of the classic Yuen plays are mere curtain-raisers, with a legitimate action only three-quarters of an hour long. Among the nobles and gentlefolk in China, it is the custom to hire bands of actors to assist at banquets or festivals. The mummers carry with them their repertoire. This is passed about among the guests, who elect the play they wish to see. Pausing only to don costumes, the players give that play at once. When it is finished, the guests choose another; and so on through the evening.

"On the other hand, there are a few very long plays—most of them, really, expansions of these one-night plays produced in Doyers Street. These are given, usually, by the 'river companies.' A band of actors, sometimes as many as a hundred, charter a flat-boat and drift down one of the great Chinese rivers, playing at city after city.

"At each stop, they set up a tent, like the circus, and invite the whole populace to attend. Admission is free; but it costs ten cash to sit on the benches. The actors proceed with a play which lasts six days and six nights without a single intermission. The players take the parts in relays—for example, one tragedian plays the hero *Jut* on the eight-to-four shift, another relieves him on the four-to-midnight shift, and another fills out the night. This is the Chinese equivalent of the circus. Doubtless, the sight of such a performance moved some early traveler to make a faulty generalization concerning the length of Chinese plays."

IS THERE A FEMININE LITERATURE?

DESPITE the fact that four French literary men of consideration have, within the past few months, published more or less voluminous works on the literary woman, her future, her past, her intelligence, her reason for having come into being, and her future power in modern literary work, Mr. Lucien Maury devotes a paper in *La Revue Bleue* (Paris) to a demonstration that, in point of fact, the literary woman has not arrived. At the same time he interweaves an implication that the literary woman, in so far as she is likely to create a feminine literature, is never to become more than a visionary quantity upon the face of the earth. Here are some of his unchivalrous animadversions on the subject:

"There is no feminine literature; there is only a literature in which an ever-growing number of women are reaping a certain glory without any title whatsoever to do so. The immense majority of our poetesses hold originality in an extreme of horror; the more energetic throw a thought back, now and then, to the great romantic schools, but disdain to make any effort to conceal the source of their conceits; others, with a candor not less charming than innocent, copy the style and work of the most popular of their sisters. . . . Our sisters represent only themselves, and from their efforts it is patent that there is no such thing as feminine literature. In the prodigious amount of novels written by women there can be found no new conception of either the world or life, not a single theory of art which is really distinctively woman's. To speak of a feminine literature is but a trap; our female novelists are no more original nor feminine than our poetesses. Five or six of them may possess a picturesque and assimilative talent. The rest are neither dead nor alive. They are the prey to every evanescing influence, but of imprinting the cachet of an influence on their work, they are incapable."

According to Mr. Maury's view, woman's intervention in matters literary is as harmful to the art of letters as it is bad for the reputation of literature itself. For example:

"That woman's efforts in literature are likely to endanger our institutions, our morality, or even our society, is not to be considered. It is my firm belief that woman's work carries no prestige of account with it. Their work may affect the good name of literature, and depreciate our literary manners. Their lack of morality is not, however, worse than that of men. Their natural timidity is a certain fact, as far as their work is concerned—far more so than with their scientific sisters. . . . Paul Flat in 'Our Women of Letters' characterizes the literary woman as a *monster* in the Latin meaning of the word. This, of course, refers to the

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literary woman of the hour. The future must speak for itself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRIZES FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS

COMPETITION is said to be a poor incentive to the musical composer. Knowing this, the patrons of the "Connecticut Baireuth" have sought to bring forth original work from American composers by a sort of commission. Such an incentive to composition, says Mr. Arthur B. Wilson in the June *Musician* (Boston), has never been made in the history of music in any land. A competition usually prescribes that "the work must be in a certain form, to be played or sung by so many people, and furthermore that it be completed and in the judges' hands at a specified time." From such iron-bound restrictions genius "turns and runs away." But by the form put into practise by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, of Norfolk, Conn., the honor accepted by the composer acts as an obligation and "incentive to give of his best because the work will be peculiarly and essentially an expression of himself."

GEORGE W. CHADWICK.

Called by a German critic "the most important living Anglo-American composer, Edward Elgar not excepted."

In our issue of May 8 the story was told of the "Music Shed" at Norfolk and of the annual concerts held there by societies representing the musical talent of the neighboring towns. Beginning with last year a feature of these concerts was the first performance of a new musical work whose composition was the result of an invitation, implying an ample remuneration. In *The Musician* Mr. Wilson continues his account of this unique musical community, giving especial emphasis to the inducements offered there to the highest forms of composition by American writers. He says:

"Last year marked the beginning of an epoch, not merely in the history of the Union, but in that of American composition as well. Through the means of the University Club, a movement had been inaugurated which constitutes the first regular organization for the encouragement of American composition. The University Club consists of men of means and culture who are interested in individual research in other branches of learning, as well as in music. It is in their interest in the latter, however, that we are now concerned. This club had arranged to invite such American composers as its members deem worthy, to write at their pleasure a musical work, choral or orchestral, of any length, in any style, upon any theme, and demanding any number of interpreters, to be produced for the first time at these concerts. The composer is not obliged to finish it within a certain length of time, or ever to finish it.

"He is given free course in any form of musical expression which may appeal to his creative mind, knowing that he may take time enough to develop and refine it into the best possible product of his skill; and above all, he is assured that his own specifications for the performance of his work, whatever they may be, will be carried out to the letter, and, if possible, under his own personal direction, at the performance. Of course a substantial honorarium accompanies the delivery of the work."

The first native product, produced last year, was "King Gorm, the Grim," by Dr. Horatio W. Parker, of Yale University. This year will be brought forward a cantata by George W. Chadwick, of Boston, called "Noël, a Christmas Pastoral." Mr. Chadwick was recently described by Paul Zschollich, the critic of the Leipsic *Tageblatt*, after a performance of his "Symphony in F Major," as "the most important living Anglo-American composer, Edward Elgar not excepted." Mr. Wilson speaks thus of Mr. Chadwick's new work:

"It has not the logical sequence of action which characterizes the drama, yet it observes a steady progress in the development of the theme, which, by narrative, episode, or exposition, depicts the sweetness and joy of the Christmas spirit, enhanced by the mediæval flavor which the words and sentiment will impart.

"The text of the first number is from Milton's 'Nativity.' Another is by Godfrey Thwing. A third is by Dr. Ray Palmer, formerly of Yale University. Mr. Chadwick beautifully characterizes the Christmas spirit as the most sublime expression of the maternal instinct, and has written a fourth number illustrating particularly this phase of the theme. It is an old Latin lullaby, by an unknown author of the thirteenth century, to be sung by a four-part chorus of women's voices. To further enhance the ethereal beauty of the number, the composer has scored it for strings, flutes, clarinets, and harp. There will be the usual quartet of solo voices. They will have one *ensemble* number which Mr. Chadwick composed two winters ago while living in Lausanne, Switzerland, in the same room of the Angleterre Hotel, by the way, which Byron occupied—however, he did not furnish the text. The concluding number is a choral and fugue with the same text upon which Bach wrote his choral 'How lovely shines the Morning Star.' To the bass is given a soliloquy from a Netherlands Christmas poem dated 1731. The contributor of another of the lyrics is Paul Gerhardt, the great religious poet of the German Reformation, who will bring a touch of the hallowed charm of the German Christmas spirit. The work is prefaced by a little symphonic poem, which may be played independently if desired. It suggests the star by the constant voicing of one note, B flat, which sings through the orchestral maze of tone like the radiant gleaming of a silver star, first through one instrument, then another, while a constantly changing harmony in the orchestra plays about it."

Mr. Wilson pays this tribute to the enlightened philanthropy which aims to call new work into being:

"It seems a reasonable anticipation that after the continuance of this remarkable series of annual contributions through a decade, American art ought to be able to point to a school of composition of its own. It remains for the coming composers to determine.

"At all events, the incentive has been abundantly supplied, in a spirit, not of adroit angling for public favor, nor even of a shrewdly devised artistic rivalry, but of a lofty, far-seeing, and most admirable altruism; of a clear devotion to the notable rendition of great works, which now exist, and to a perpetual encouragement in the creation of new ones which shall follow."

"The conception of the whole project with its dual interests of performing and later of creating, the burden and final administration of its development to the present state of fruition, is attributable solely to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel. It is a token of their unselfish love of art, and their princely generosity in making its expression a refining and ennobling influence in many hundreds of lives, rather than merely a personal gratification to their own. It has been neither emblazoned walls, nor a self-exploiting charity which proclaimed the greatness of their work. It is rather the spiritualizing influence of music which has written it deep in the subconscious life of every man and woman who has sung in the chorus or has listened.

"Thousands of dollars are spent each year by money-kings for luxuriant fads and toys, which too often usurp their hearts' best interests—a private yacht, it may be, or a stable of horses, a hunting preserve, a gallery of fine paintings, or a collection of jewels—all of them admirable recreations and pleasant fancies of a refined and fastidious taste, but, of themselves, mere indulgences, too restricted in their scope for helping on the great work of the world. What might not soon be the result to our national artistic life if other men and women of wealth throughout the United States would endow a similar choral scheme, or in like manner create an impetus to American composition, or both?"

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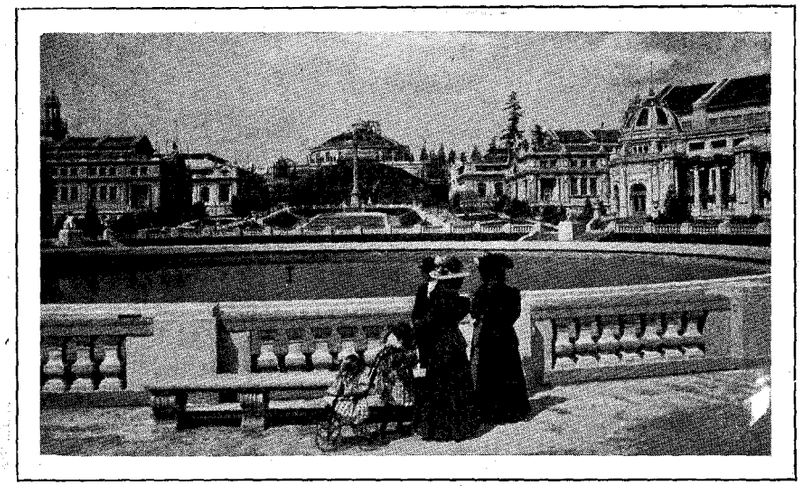
AN ENLARGED FIELD

It was not so many years ago that the Delectable Land for the summer traveler in this country had its clearly defined limits. There were circumscribed boundaries outside of which few cared to venture. Lacking the hotels and railways adapted to the special necessities of the vacation-seeker, those vast regions, teeming with all the varied charms of an abundant nature, but lying beyond the zone of the recognized mountain and ocean resorts, remained inaccessible as well as unknown. To-day, however, the horizon of the summer-vacation traveler has been almost indefinitely enlarged, and he will find a wealth of riches that covers the continent literally from coast to coast.

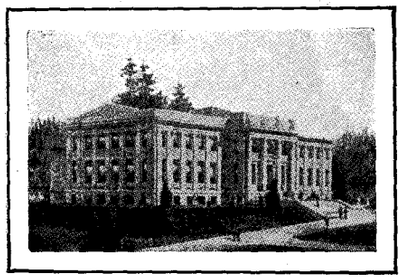
This development is especially noticeable this summer in the inducements that are being offered along the Canadian border by the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, the Industrial Fair at Winnipeg and the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Celebration. These three special features of the summer season will naturally attract a large number of tourists to the many resorts lying along our northern boundary, but there appears to be no diminution in the interest aroused by those regions of mountain, lake, and sea that have for many a decade afforded a vacation of rest and recreation to the tired dweller in cities. Practical information regarding these standard summer resorts, as well as regards those which are only now entering within the ken of popular favor, is given as follows:



THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.
Looking up the main court to the Central Government Building.

THE EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE

Transcontinental traveling will probably be a more notable feature of summer touring this year than in any former year. A special object in view will be the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was to open at Seattle on June 1. Of this exhibition some account with illustrations was given in last week's issue of this paper. Toward the fund Seattle alone subscribed $1,000,000, the amount secured from other sources making a total of $10,000,000. The grounds comprize an area of 275 acres and are distant about twenty minutes' ride from the city. Two lakes are near the grounds, which are within view of snow-capped mountains, including Mt. Rainier, whose height is 15,000 feet. Twenty-three States are expected to have exhibits, but the exhibit illustrating Alaska and its great river will be the most prominent. That territory cost this country only $7,200,000, but it has been computed that, since the purchase, some forty years ago, the amount of gold alone produced there has reached $100,000,000.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Perhaps no event has ever done so much as this will do to tempt Americans to cross the Rocky Mountains in order for the first time to see something of the wonders of their own country. Eight railway routes, with another approaching completion, now cross the continent. Of some of these routes a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The Southern Pacific presents advantages to those who may contemplate a side-trip to Mexico. The Santa Fé route affords opportunity to visit the Navajo and Moki Indian reservations and the petrified forest; but the lion of this line is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, in Arizona, now reached conveniently by the branch railroad from Williams. This stupendous chasm (which is often confused with the Grand Cañon in Colorado, along the Denver and Rio Grande—a wonderful sight, too) is absolutely unique; Europe has nothing even remotely resembling it. Unique, too, is the Yosemite Valley, with its waterfalls descending from dizzy heights, its precipices, its domes and half-domes, its mirror lake, its red snow plants, and a hundred other astonishing features.

"Tahoe, loveliest of mountain lakes, makes one of many fine excursions from San Francisco, unless the tourist goes by the Union Pacific and takes it in, with Salt Lake City, on the way. Going north, the snowy summit of Mt. Shasta fascinates the eyes for five hours while the train, on the way to Portland, encircles it. Crater Lake, one of the unique wonders of Oregon, can this summer, for the first time, be reached conveniently by rail from Weed to Klamath Falls, thence by boat and stage. Mount Hood is easily ascended.

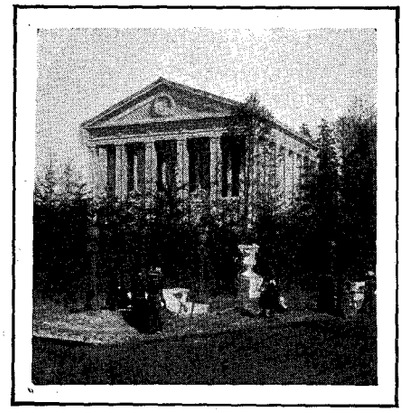
"From Portland, Seattle is reached via Tacoma in a few hours, with the grandest of snow mountains always in sight, including that 'mountain of mountains,' Tacoma, or Rainier, as it is now (but should not be) called, the climax of the California-Oregon series of snow peaks."

Of the choice of routes for the return, the same writer says:

"He may choose the Northern or Union Pacific, and see the Yellowstone Park, with its waterfalls, cañons, and geysers, unlike anything to be seen in Europe; or he may take the Great Northern, stopping off at the Flathead Reserve to see Lakes MacDonald and Avalanche. If more snow-mountain scenery is desired, however, the Canadian Pacific is the road to take, by all means. On this, for nearly two days, the tourist has in view, on both sides of the train, one magnificent chain after another, till he is utterly bewildered, and able to understand the meaning of the confession of Whymper, the great Alpine expert, that there are in British Columbia fifty Switzerlands."

The round-trip rates from New York to Seattle range from $87.50 to $92.00. For $15.25 additional, tourists may return through California, taking in the Pacific Coast. Tickets are good until October 31st. Arrangements for housing tourists at Seattle have been looked after with particular care. Lists of 16,000 rooms, outside of the hotels, have already been compiled and will be in the hands of bureaus at the railway stations.

From Seattle it is expected that there will be a large exodus to Alaska, which is reached by steamers that make their way among the islands that guard the western coast of British Columbia. Here is a wonderfully picturesque region, reminding



MUSIC PAVILION AMONG FIR TREES.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

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tourists not infrequently of the western coast of Norway. The trip requires about eleven days from Seattle to Sitka and return. Tickets are sold for $100.

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

From the extreme easterly limit of Maine to the most southerly point of Virginia is almost a continuous series of seaside resorts. This coast is everywhere accessible to railroad travel, while the principal points are brought within reach by coasting steamers. On the Maine coast the chief resorts are: Bar Harbor, the fashionable seaport of Mount Desert Island; Deer Isle, Castine, Rockland, and other places on Penobscot Bay; Portland, with its harbor containing "an island for ery day in the year"; Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunk Beach, York Beach, and Kittery Point. From the Maine line to Cape Cod are New Castle (Portsmouth Harbor), the Isle of Shoals, the Hampton Beaches, Rockport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott, and innumerable other resorts near Boston.

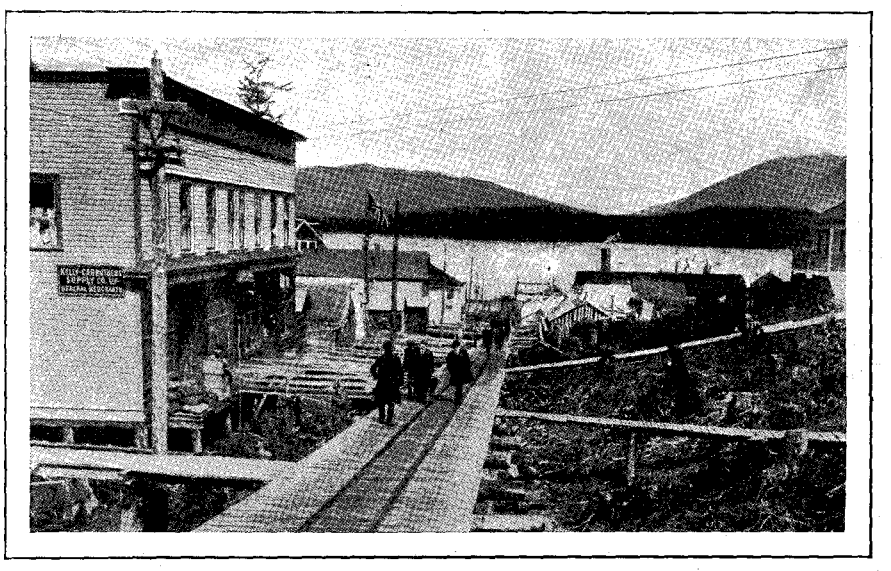
Passing Newport, Rhode Island's famous resort, come the shores of Long Island, estimated at something like 400 miles of water-front. Here, on what is known as the North Shore, are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Wading River, and Greenport; on the South Shore, Shelter Island, Amagansett, Sag Harbor, the Hampton Beaches, Quogue, Patchogue, Babylon, Manhattan, and the other beaches of Coney Island.

The New Jersey beaches extend from Sandy Hook to Cape May and include Long Branch, Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, and Avalon. Further south are the Delaware and Maryland beaches: Rehoboth Beach, Ocean City, and Old Point Comfort on the Virginia coast.

Railroad and steamboat accommodations in this region are ample. A "specimen" tour to Portland, Me., and the Maine coast may be stated as follows: New York, Sound Line steamer to Boston; thence continuous rail to Portland, Bangor, Mount Desert Ferry, thence steamer to Bar Harbor and other Mount Desert ports, returning same way to New York, $18.80 and $19.80, with stop-over privileges beyond Boston $2.50 more. This tour is $1.00 more each way if railroad is substituted for Sound steamer between New York and Boston.

IN THE WOODS OF MAINE

A great majority of those who seek the popular region known as the Maine Woods leave the regular hotels and live either in small cottages or camps. This section is rich in inducements for the fisherman and hunter, salmon, trout, deer, moose, and caribou being found in abundance. The central point for sportsmen and tourists is Moosehead Lake, where there are plenty of hotels and where arrangements may be made with guides for extended camping- and hunting-trips. West of Moosehead are the Rangeley Lakes, six in number, and north of these are Kennebago and Parmachenee. In the southern part of the woods is Sebago Lake, while in the east are the Grand Lakes. An average round-trip rate from New York to points in the woods that are accessible by railroad is from $19 to $27. Hotel accommodations vary in price; the average rate paid to native guides by sportsmen is $3 per day. From New York to Mt. Kineo on Moosehead Lake, via Sound steamer to Boston and return, is $22.10.



THE MAIN STREET OF PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., IN 1908.

Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is only forty miles south of the Alaskan boundary.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

The White Mountains, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the Pocono Mountains are the main divisions of this famous series of Eastern summer resorts. To reach the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, one may go from New York to Portland, Me., by rail or steamer, and thence proceed by rail to Intervale; or, one may go up the Hudson to Albany by river steamer, and thence through the Lake George region to Fabyans The direct steamer fare to Portland and return is $10, and from Portland to Intervale and return is $3.10. The trip is also made by way of Boston instead of Portland at practically the same price Among various tours planned for this summer and including the principal White-Mountain resorts is the following: New York, Sound steamer to Boston, rail to Portland, Intervale Junction, Crawford's, Fabyans (whence by the cog railway up Mt. Washington), Wells River, Montpelier, Burlington, thence via Lakes Champlain and George to Albany, and Hudson-River steamer to New York. The fare for this tour, exclusive of the trip up Mt. Washington, is $19.20.

The Adirondack region, lying entirely within the northern part of New York State, is generally reached by rail from Albany, altho it is accessible by railroad from its eastern, northern, and western sides also. A round trip from New York, via Albany, to Saranac Lake, a central point in the Adirondacks, is $14.95. There are various tours, of from one to three days in length, averaging $8.75 to $15, taking in the principal points in the North Woods and having Albany as a starting-place. As a specimen trip, leaving Utica one may visit, in the Adirondacks, Woodhull and Bisby Lakes, Otter Lake, and the Fulton chain of lakes, Raquette Lake (via Raquette Lake Railway), Blue Mountain Lake, and the Saranac region. From the north, by another railroad, one can visit many of the regular Adirondack lakes such as Chateaugay, Loon, Saranac, etc., as well as Lake Champlain, Lake George, Au Sable Chasm and Keene Valley. The increasing popularity of the Adirondacks with the summer traveler has greatly added to the number of hotels, boarding-houses, etc., with rates varying from the highest to the lowest. In certain sections, also, as in the Maine woods, it is possible to hire a native guide for a camping trip through such regions as still offer facilities for trout-fishing and deer-hunting.

The Catskill Mountains are much nearer than the Adirondacks to New York, and the average return fare from the latter city to the principal points in this region is placed at $6. Principal resorts in the Catskills are: Tannersville, Kaaterskill, Twilight Park, Onteora Park, Hunter, Haines's Corners, Laurel House Station, etc., all of which are reached directly by the elevating railway from Catskill, the terminus of which is at Palenville, Kaaterskill Clove. Catskill Mountain House is at an elevation of 2,250 feet above the Hudson River and commands a view of portions of five States. The Catskills are entered also from Kingston whence, on the main line, are Shokan, Mt. Pleasant, and Phoenicia, with innumerable smaller places reached by stage lines connecting with the main road or with the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill branch. Hotel rates are on an average reasonable, with prices "varying to suit the most economical."

The Pocono Mountains, west of the Delaware Water Gap, are three and a half hours from New York. The entire region embraces an area of some three hundred square miles, the highest altitude in which

(Continued on page 990)

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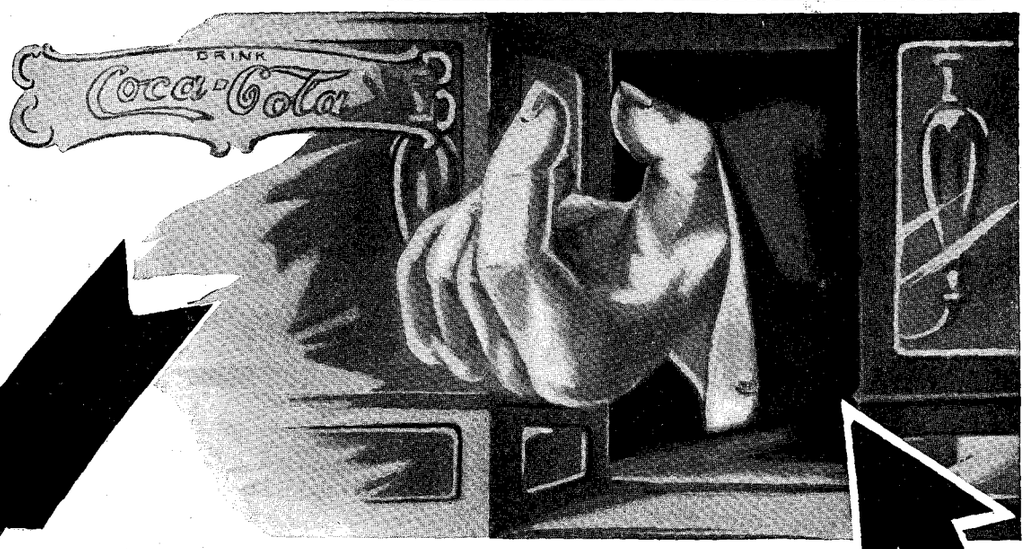
SODA FOUNTAIN



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Tired? Come in and get a glass of Coca-Cola—it relieves fatigue.

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Every vehicle that passes stirs up the dust, and every fitful breeze that blows carries it into the home, there to be ground into carpets, rugs, upholstery, and wall decorations, and to fill every nook and cranny.

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With the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER, you just take the nozzle and gently agitate carpet, rug, upholstery or curtain, and—whisk!—all dust and dirt, all germs, moths and eggs of vermin, are sucked out of it and gobbled down into the machine's capacious maw, never to trouble you again.

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The IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER is in the great majority of cases operated by hand. It requires no strength or skill of any kind—compared with sweeping, it is play. Weighs only 20 pounds and is easily carried about.

Completely equipped for hand operation, the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER costs only **$25.** So tremendous is the saving it effects—in time, labor, health and actual money—that its small price is quickly returned many times over.

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Equipped with motor for direct current the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER costs $60; with motor for alternating current, $65. When ordering, give voltage as well as kind of current.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Country Child

By Katharine Tynan

The Country Child has fragrances
  He breathes about him as he goes;
Clear eyes that look at distances,
  And in his cheeks the wilding rose.

The sun, the sun himself will stain
  The country face to his own red,
The red-gold of the ripening grain,
  And bleach to white the curly head.

He rises to the morning lark,
  Sleeps with the evening primroses,
Before the curtain of the dark
  Lets down its splendor, starred with bees.

He sleeps so sweet without a dream
  Under brown cottage eaves and deep,
His window holds one stray moonbeam,
  As tho an angel kept his sleep.

He feeds on honest country fare,
  Drinks the clear water of the spring,
Green carpets wait him everywhere,
  Where he may run, where he may sing.

He hath his country lore by heart,
  And what is friend and what is foe;
Hath conned Dame Nature's book apart,
  Her child since he began to grow.

When he is old, when he goes sad,
  Hobbling upon a twisted knee,
He keeps somewhat of joys he had
  Since an old countryman is he.

He keeps his childhood's innocencies,
  Tho his old head be bleached to snow,
Forget-me-nots still hold his eyes,
  And in his cheeks old roses blow.

—*The Spectator* (London).

Sorolla

By Olive Tilford Dargan

"I am fleet," said the joy of the sun,
Trembling then on the breast
Of the summer, white, still—
"I am fleet; I am gone."
Smiling came one
With brush and a will,
Undelayed, unprest,
And the glancing gold of the tremulous sun
Lingers for man, inescapable, won.

"Not here, nor yet there,"
Cried the waves that fled,
"Shall ye set us a snare.
Motion is breath of us,
Stillness is death of us;
We pause and are sped,
We live as we run."
Laughing came one
With brush and a will,
And the waves never die and are nevermore still.

"I pass," said the light
On the face of the child;
But softly came one
And forever it smiled.
Here Time shall replight
His faith with the dawn,
And his ages, gaunt, gray,
Ever cycling, behold
Their youth never flown
In a world never old,
Tho they pass and repass with their trailing decay.

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. **Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.**

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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"We stay," said the shadows, and hung
On the brush of the master; "take us, thine own!"
Fearless he flung
The magical chains around them, and said:
"Ye, too, shall be light, and to life bring the sun."
And Man, delayed
By the painted pain's revealing glow,
Feeleth the breathing wo,
And his vow is made:
"Ye shall pass, ye shadows; yea,
And life, as the sun, be free,
The God in me saith,
And the shadows go;
For joy is the breath
Of eternity,
And sorrow the sigh of the day."
—*Century Magazine* (June).

Sonnet

From the Danish of Kai Holberg

By Maurice Francis Egan

"Wouldst have a bell of deep and perfect sound,
So perfect that the metal melts in air
And is all music? Seek thou, then, with care
The fairest virgin in thy land around."
So Chinese priests of making gongs expound,
That all their folk may hasten, glad, to prayer.
"When thou hast found the woman pure and fair,
In the hot metal then must she be drowned."

To me, a poet, came a maiden bright,
Who looked not back, who would become a part
Of all my music, die that she might give
My song new harmonies; in the fierce light
And flaming of the furnace of my heart
Her girlhood perished that my songs might live!
—*The Bookman* (June).

OVER THE FENCE

Neighbor Says Something

The front yard fence is a famous council place on pleasant days. Maybe to chat with some one along the street, or for friendly gossip with next door neighbor. Sometimes it is only small talk but other times neighbor has something really good to offer.

An old resident of Baird, Texas, got some mighty good advice this way once.

He says:

"Drinking coffee left me nearly dead with dyspepsia, kidney disease and bowel trouble, with constant pains in my stomach, back and side, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

"One day I was chatting with one of my neighbors about my trouble and told her I believed coffee hurt me. Neighbor said she knew lots of people to whom coffee was poison and she pleaded with me to quit it and give Postum a trial. I did not take her advice right away but tried a change of climate which did not do me any good. Then I dropped coffee and took up Postum.

"My improvement began immediately and I got better every day I used Postum.

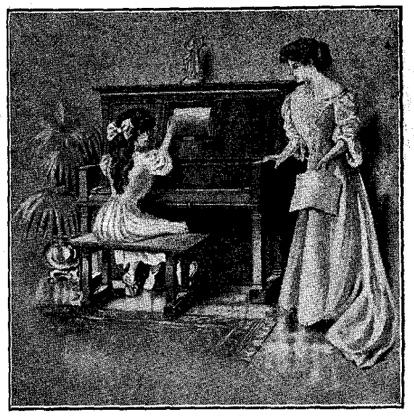
"My bowels became regular and in two weeks all my pains were gone. Now I am well and strong and can eat anything I want to without distress. All of this is due to my having quit coffee, and to the use of Postum regularly.

"My son who was troubled with indigestion thought that if Postum helped me so, it might help him. It did, too, and he is now well and strong again.

"We like Postum as well as we ever liked the coffee and use it altogether in my family in place of coffee and all keep well." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Don't Be Misled!



APOLLO PLAYER, Style L

Hear the APOLLO—Mark the Difference

No instrument is the original 88-NOTE player piano unless it bears the name "Melville Clark APOLLO Player Piano" on the fall board.

This is the *first* player piano with the full range of the piano keyboard, 88 notes—the first player piano to play all music exactly as written.

This is the *only* player piano that represents eight years of perfection.

The 88-Note Apollo Player Piano

positively plays the full range of keyboard, 7⅓ octaves—faithfully preserving all the original virility and symmetry of the music. The Melville Clark Piano Co. was **THE FIRST TO MAKE AND TO MARKET AN 88-NOTE PLAYER PIANO.** It is therefore the leader in the industry.

Human Touch Given by APOLLO Downward Stroke

The keys of the APOLLO are struck by the pneumatic fingers just as the HUMAN FINGERS strike them—*downward and in front.*

It is this down stroke that gives the APOLLO its famous human touch. It is the human touch that secures the real human expression. It plays with the delicate shadings of the greatest pianists.

You can swell a chromatic run on the 88-note **APOLLO** exactly as with the hand. The **APOLLO** spring motor automatically rewinds the music on the roll and thus saves you work.

Transpose to Five or More Different Keys

By a touch with the finger tip you can change to five or more keys, to suit any voice or accompanying instrument, by the **APOLLO** Transposing Mouthpiece.

When the music roll shrinks or swells, the notes do not pass over the corresponding openings in the mouthpiece, through which the player breathes. Sometimes the notes miss the openings entirely. The pneumatic finger gets little or no power and strikes the key faintly or not at all.

In the **APOLLO** you have only to touch the shift screw of the Transposing Mouthpiece to move it to right or left and thus bring the opening under the notes.

There are many other exclusive points in the APOLLO. Its case designs are all beautiful. Send for illustrated catalogs, in which all these details are graphically set forth. Remember, the Melville Clark APOLLO is the original 88-note player!

Melville Clark Piano Co., 409 Steinway Bldg., Chicago

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For the **B. P. O. E.** Best People on Earth

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Mailed postpaid with 1 dozen antiseptic cartridges upon receipt of price.

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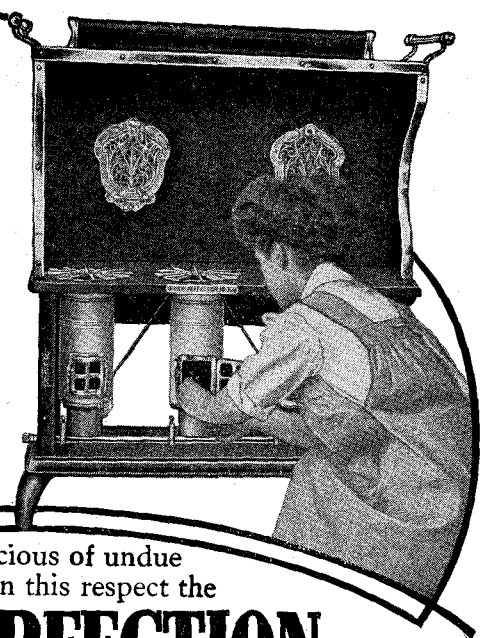
A Time-Saving Stove



The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-stove, thirty seconds after the touch of the match, will deliver at the stove top a strong, clean heat of great working power.

More than that, you may run it for hours continuously; bake bread and cake; prepare a meal or do the weekly ironing; and for the whole time never be conscious of undue heat because of the stove. In this respect the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is the only sensible stove for summer. Differs from other oil stoves in its strong, handsome, useful CABINET TOP which can be used for holding dishes *and for keeping meals hot.* Also equipped with drop shelves on which may be placed small cooking utensils after they are removed from the blaze. Has every improvement—even to racks for towels. All told, it is a stove of convenience, comfort, safety and economy. Three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** gives a light more agreeable than the distressing flicker of gas or the blinding glare of electric bulbs. One's eyes never tire reading by the Rayo. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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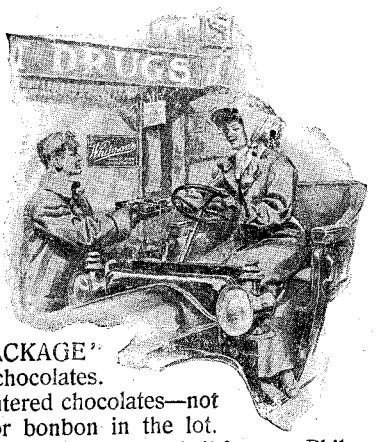

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Chocolate Covered Nougat, Molasses Chips, Almonds, Walnuts, Marshmallows, Cocoanettes, Pecans, Molasses Blocks, Neapolitans, Cream Nuts, Caramels and Blossoms of Solid Chocolate.

Look for the "Fussy Seal," the Green Box and the "Silver Braid."

Sold in the daintiest of packages at the same price, $1.00 a pound, everywhere. Also in half-pound, two, three and five pound boxes. Always fresh, as our agents are supplied regularly by express and never have any "left over." If no Whitman agent is convenient to you, send $1.00 for a sample box. Write for booklet "A Candid Chat with Fussy Folks."

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BIG BROTHERS AND LITTLE MEN

IF you believe that a boy in the open is better than a boy in jail, you are invited by Ernest K. Coulter, Deputy Clerk of the Children's Court of New York City, to join his Big Brother Movement, and back up your belief with an ounce or two of action. The effort of this association is to look after boys who have come in contact with the law. Each member is a "Big Brother" who personally takes an active interest in the welfare of one boy who has been the victim of an unfortunate environment. Before telling many amusing, as well as encouraging, stories of the work, Mr. Coulter says of his problem:

It has been by planting the seed of self-respect in the boys that the battle has been half won. When a boy comes back to his parents from an institution he is in a sense a pariah. To discover that there is one person in the world to whom his existence is of genuine interest, as far removed from pity as it is from idle curiosity, is a revelation to him of the possibilities of life. This big-brother treatment is not administered by means of sermons; it is by suggestion rather than of platitude. When a miserable outcast of a boy is invited to a gentleman's home and treated as if he were himself a gentleman he believes that he is one, and, the idea once grasped, he does not easily let go of it.

An interesting example of the work done is given thus:

One of the small boys fell by the way, and, dirty, reckless, and disheveled, he appeared to answer charges made against him at the Children's Court—charges so serious that conviction would mean a term in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. He didn't lie about the case at all, but admitted that he had done what he was charged with.

His anger and despair were not directed against the machinery of justice, but against the defection of his big brother. Fixing his black eyes on the judge and the officers with an expression in them of bitter enmity against mankind, he said:

"If Mr. —— had stayed at home as he'd oughter this wouldn't have happened." Then he heard his sentence stoically.

Mr. —— was his big brother. He had been called to Europe suddenly on an important business deal and had left without having time to say good-by to his little brother. He had not worried, however, for the change in the boy had been so marked that he believed all danger was over, as it would undoubtedly have been if he had not left at the critical time.

As soon as possible after his return he went to the home of the little brother and was met at the door by one of the younger brood.

"Oh, Eddie's in the lemon factory," he responded to the inquiry.

"In the lemon factory?" repeated Mr. ——, familiar with East Side vernacular. "You don't mean it."

"Yep. Got into trouble jus' after yuh lef'. He gotter mad on at yuh."

"Well, I should think he would have," said Mr. —— penitently.

Eddie, seen at the House of Refuge, was obdurate. He looked at his big brother coldly, and it was

Pears'

A soap is known by the company it keeps. Pears' is found in good society, everywhere.

The use of Pears' Soap betokens refinement.

Scented, or not, as you prefer.

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a long time before the explanations and apologies softened the hard crust of suspicion that had formed over his heart. Finally he was convinced and became transformed. He took on himself then the task of consoler.

"Never min'," he said, when the friendship had been once more restored. "I don' min' stayin' here a bit. That wasn't it. If you'll promise not to go away again when I get out it'll be all right. But it's up to yuh after this."

Mr. —— promised, and to-day Eddie, who has a place in a bank, has recorded his third promotion.

A second story, told in *The Circle*, shows just as encouraging results:

An East-Side lad, who was in a reformatory institution, escaped last Labor Day by climbing through a hole in the wall and swimming Little Hell Gate. He had heard that his widowed mother was ill at home. He, of the nine children, was the eldest. The fugitive gave his home a wide berth, for he knew the officers would be there. But he found work, and each week sent every cent he did not need for food and shelter to his mother. He knew that sooner or later he must be caught, but lived in this way for five months. By that time things had picked up in his home. To be taken back to the institution meant eighteen months more imprisonment. That he dreaded more on his family's account than his own. He found a way of getting word to the superintendent of the institution.

"I can not promise you what I shall do, but I would advise you to surrender yourself," was the reply the superintendent sent back.

He considered it a week, then voluntarily he stept upon the Island from the institution boat at exactly the minute he had promised to appear.

The managers, after considering all the circumstances, decided to release the boy in one month, but the release would be permanent only provided he obtained employment within a week after he left the institution.

After hunting for work for five days, he finally got a place on a surface-road. Within twenty hours

A REBELLION
Food Demanded

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but sometime it will surely rebel and demand the proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to feed Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady of Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted and relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"My doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts, which were predigested, and although I felt certain I could not keep the food on my stomach I made the trial and it was a most complete success.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got so fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason"

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why is the Cadillac "Thirty" Replacing Higher Priced Cars?

You doubtless will find in your own city numerous instances of such change.

And this presents a serious and significant question for all automobile buyers.

These men who have changed must have had some strong, irresistible incentive.

How did they come to the conclusion that a thousand or even two thousand dollars more would buy them no greater service or satisfaction than they secure in the Cadillac?

It is not easy to answer that question; because it is not easy to tell you, in this limited space, how good a car the Cadillac is.

Thirty minutes' study of the Cadillac plant would send you away convinced that no car in the world—*at any price*—is more painstakingly, scientifically made.

Most men who have owned costlier cars are good judges of construction and better judges of service; and to them, as to expert engineers, the mechanical goodness of the Cadillac is an open book.

They see at a glance that a thousand or even two thousand dollars additional can buy them nothing more save—size.

And yet the Cadillac "Thirty" is by no means "small." It is a large, roomy, five-passenger car.

Thirty minutes in any other plant devoted to the manufacture of fine cars selling for several thousand dollars more would reveal no single superiority either in method or equipment.

In no other plant would you find the same fineness and precision throughout—the same elaborate equipment for the attainment of absolute interchangeability.

After such an inspection you must perforce say: "I understand now why the Cadillac Company was awarded the Dewar Trophy. No car could be better than this."

Again, you would come to the same conclusion without visiting the plant, if you were even moderately versed in engineering or in motor-car construction.

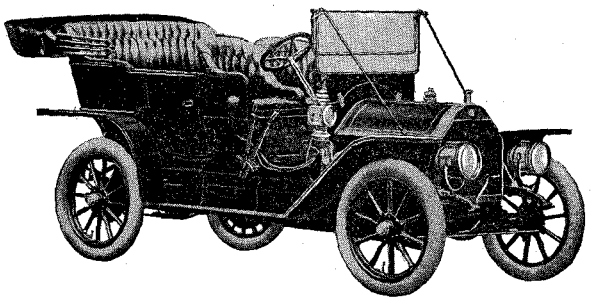
The expert, examining the Cadillac chassis, announces his decision boldly and immediately: "The finest piece of work I've ever seen at any price."

As to the man who has never bought any car before—he can convince himself by what thousands of Cadillacs have done in the past, by the wonderful things the Cadillac "Thirty" is doing in every community; and by the extraordinary enthusiasm of competent authorities of his own acquaintance.

CADILLAC "THIRTY"
Four Cylinder.
30 Horse Power.
Selective type sliding gear transmission.
Shaft drive.
106 inch wheel base.
Ample five-passenger capacity.

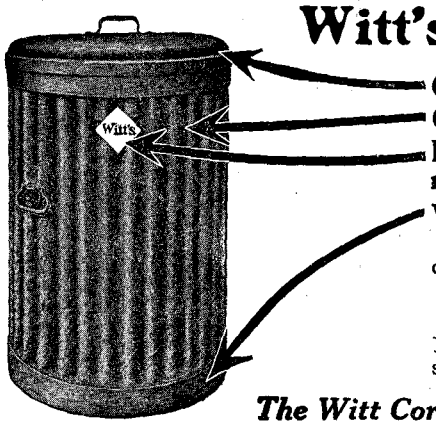
$1400.00

F.O.B. Detroit (Including three oil lamps and horn.)



CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY Detroit, Mich.
MEMBER A.L.A.M.

Witt's Can for Garbage



Close-fitting lid.
One-pieced body—flanged and riveted.
None genuine without this label or name Witt's stamped in top or bottom.
Water-tight bottom.

Witt's Can keeps the odors in. No chance of disease from garbage fumes if you use Witt's can.

Built for wear. Lasts a life-time.

Made in three sizes. Also Witt's pail in three sizes. If your dealer hasn't WITT'S write us and we will supply you direct, satisfaction guaranteed.

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UNDERWOOD

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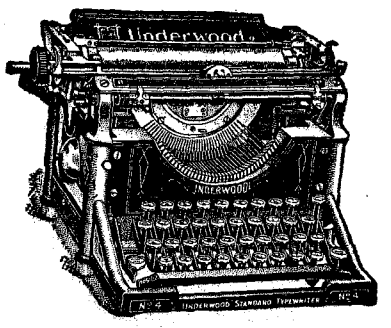

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AGENTS WANTED in every town. **EASY TO SELL**

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Give your new ones a true, velvety, keen-cutting edge by a moment's stropping with the Ideal Holder. **But don't buy any more new 3 hole blades!** A few seconds will give discarded ones new life—make them better than new. **Thirty days' trial! Money back if not satisfied!** Packed in traveling case, postpaid, $1. **IDEAL HOLDER CO. Box 16 Canton, Ohio**

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after his name had been entered on the pay-roll he had been discharged. They had discovered that he was an institution boy. At the end of the week he had to go back to the Island. There is no telling how long he might have had to stay there had not a member of the Executive Council found a place for him in the big business establishment of which he was one of the managers. Within ten days a man from the reference department of this store came to this man and inquired:

"Do you know that we have a boy employed here that the police are looking for? He's a fugitive, and we'll see that he is discharged at once."

A second and third attempt was made to force this boy into the street, and then the manager eased his mind by delivering himself of some very forcible English. The "fugitive" is still there, earning twelve dollars a week, and his employers are well pleased with him. This is simply another illustration of the story of the "dog" and the "bad name," and it reflects a spirit that helps to keep the prisons filled.

HELEN KELLER'S TRIBUTE TO H. H. ROGERS

THE dual personality of H. H. Rogers would have fascinated Robert Louis Stevenson, remarks one biographer of the Standard-Oil magnate, while a second states that "as a man he was as variable as a chameleon." These views go in part to account for the widely varying estimates of the man and his work in the newspapers. From the "most ravenous wolf ever bred in Wall Street," of one critic, to the following letter of Helen Keller, is a long call, but it goes to illustrate how far the human side of a man may vary from his business life. We quote Miss Keller's letter to the Boston *Transcript*:

In the death of Mr. H. H. Rogers I have lost a dear friend. I do not think I have yet learned the meaning of these words. I do not think I feel them yet. It still seems as if I should see him again soon. This protest of my heart against the thought of losing him makes me realize how much I loved him. No, he is not dead. This is the wonderful message which the blossoming world outside my study window is bringing me as I write. He has simply gone beyond the dull arras of matter to a higher, holier life, and in a little while I shall find him again and feel the tender clasp of his hand.

I met Mr. Rogers first more than twelve years ago, one Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Clemens brought him to see me at Mr. Lawrence Hutton's house in New York. I recall Mr. Clemens' whimsical introduction. He said, "Helen, this is my friend Henry Rogers. He can't talk very well yet; but perhaps you can understand him," and he placed my hand on Mr. Rogers' lips. My fingers caught the quiet, deep smile on his face and felt his embarrassed voice repeating my name. I, there and then, lost my heart to Mr. Clemens' tall, reticent friend, and the protecting clasp of his strong hand told me that I had found a new friend. It happened that I had just then lost a beloved friend in Mr. John P. Spaulding, and I was sad and troubled. It was doubtful whether my education could be continued, and, altho I had no idea at that time of Mr. Rogers' ability to help me, there was something about him which set my spirit at rest. Later, when some friends in New York were trying to raise a fund for my education, they asked him to contribute. He refused, but said that he would provide an amount sufficient to send me to college. This he did, and after my graduation he arranged that a certain sum be sent to me each year.

I shall not try now to express my gratitude; for

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I think that Mr. Rogers shrank from expressions of gratitude. In the practical service which he rendered my teacher and me he was splendidly impersonal. He did not even wish me to thank him in my letters. I was almost afraid to dedicate to him a little book which I published last year, for I thought he might not approve so public an expression of our friendship. But I learned afterward that he was pleased, altho he declared that if I had asked his permission, he would not have given it. During the years that I have known Mr. Rogers, whenever my teacher and I were perplexed, or in need of advice, he brought his fine insight and decision to our aid. He was always responsive, always sympathetic. He was always doing little kindnesses quietly and unnoticed. If I needed books, he ordered them. If I admired a flower or a plant, he sent it to me. Altho there were few opportunities for us to meet after I left New York, yet I never felt that he was unmindful of me, and one of the happiest anticipations connected with a visit to New York was the thought of seeing him. Last September, when we spent a few days with him at Fairhaven, I learned for the first time to know him in his own beautiful home, surrounded by his grandchildren. Each morning he sent one of the children up to my room with roses. "Grandpa's good-morning, and he is waiting for you on the veranda." I can feel now his hand affectionately laid upon mine as he told us about his garden and the prize his melons had won at the Boston horticultural exhibit that summer. But I think his rose garden and his lovely grandchildren were his special pride and delight.

How glad I am that I can tell the world of Mr. Rogers' kindness to me! He had the imagination, the vision, and the heart of a great man, and I count it one of the most precious privileges of my life to have had him for my friend. The memory of his friendship will grow sweeter and brighter each year, until he takes my hand again, and we gather roses together in the gardens of Paradise.

MEME'S OWN STORY OF HIS FLIGHT

MEME, the Eskimo boy, whose effort to work his way up to his arctic home from New York was the subject of much newspaper discussion some weeks ago, is now back in New York. The press announce his capture in Quebec, and a reporter for the New York *Mail* has interviewed the Eskimo boy and written Meme's own story of his wrongs. We printed the runaway episode in these columns at the time of the flight. Meme was brought to New York by Commander Peary twelve years ago with a party of other Eskimos. He is the only survivor, and one of his chief grievances against civilization is the refusal of the museum authorities in New York to bury the skeleton of his father. Of Commander Peary's refusal to take him back north on his last trip, he says: "Peary suspected I would tell my people just how he and members of the Arctic Club have treated me, and knew that if I did he would never reach the pole." At the time of his flight, Meme was a student at Manhattan College. His troubles are further described thus:

Yes, I had a hard time, but it was worth trying. There was nothing for me to do here. Nobody cared what became of me. I was a curiosity, that's all. And what good could I do by being that?

I was not strong like American boys, and I could not have worked, because I have pneumonia every little while. They would not take me back to my people. They had used me for what they wanted: they had stolen my father's body for their science. They did not want me any more, and it was too much trouble to take me back.

When my father died and they took me out in the backyard of the museum to see him buried I was young and ignorant of the ways of the white man, but I was not so foolish as they thought. I knew they would not bury people in such a place, and when Matt Henderson, Peary's negro, told me to look in the grave at my father I told him I did not want to. They had a mask on a log and thought I would believe it was my father.

Meme talked quietly and simply of his experi-

Share in the Profits of this Huge Farm

Become a joint owner of 12,000 acres of the richest land in the United States—located in Billings County, North Dakota, the finest farming and stock-raising region in the whole country—underlaid with high-grade coal. This immense area of splendid land is owned, **absolutely unincumbered,** by

The Farm Land & Coal Co.

formed for the business of **farming on a gigantic scale**—making use of the most up-to-date methods and machinery—the **raising of high-grade cattle and sheep**—and the **mining and selling of coal**—all under the management of the most competent and experienced men.

Not an Acre of Land for Sale

Not one acre of all this vast tract is for sale. The Farm Land & Coal Co. is developing these holdings for the benefit of its owners, the shareholders.

But to obtain additional capital for **immediate** development of the **entire** tract, it offers to the general public

1,000 Shares of Capital Stock

at par—$100 per share—with security of land at market rates to any stockholder who wishes to surrender his stock at the end of five years from the date of the company's charter—about four years from the present time.

The capital stock of The Farm Land & Coal Co. is $250,000, fully paid and non-assessable. There is not one drop of "Water" or one share of promoters' stock in the company. All of the stock is common stock, share and share alike.

The smallest investor participates equally with the large one—all are associated with the original shareholders and directors on an equal basis, sharing pro rata in all surplus and in the profits accruing from the upbuilding of the business.

Facts and Figures

The property of The Farm Land & Coal Co. is unsurpassed for farming and grazing. It is gently rolling prairie covered with a dense growth of natural grass.

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Several springs of never-failing water run through the land—while a new railroad, crossing the property, has been surveyed and work of construction begun.

The **Products** of The Farm Land & Coal Co. are staple—always saleable—and for cash.

The principal crops are wheat, with a yield of from 15 to 30 bushels an acre; oats, 40 to 75 bushels; barley, 30 to 50 bushels; spelt, 30 to 50 bushels; flax, 10 to 20 bushels; potatoes, as high as **300 bushels an acre.**

We are constantly adding to our herds of cattle and sheep. Estimating at the usual rate of natural increase, these will soon form one of the largest sources of profit.

Coal for the Digging

On several sections of this land there is coal to be had for the digging, the formation being of the finest lignite. At one point a vein crops out 45 feet thick by over 100 feet in width, containing hundreds of thousands of tons. No mining to be done—it is practically secured from the surface, and as soon as the new railroad is open for service, coal can be dug and placed on the cars at a cost of about **20 cents a ton.**

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All the officers and directors of The Farm Land & Coal Co. are men of high standing in their community, with many years of successful business experience.

But we ask that **every one** interested in this proposition make the most thorough investigation before investing in the shares of this company. Highest bank references furnished upon request.

Let us give you complete information regarding this wonderful property, its present development, prospects and possibilities. Our illustrated booklets are FREE—for the asking—sent at once on receipt of your name.

There are reasons for believing that this stock will be quickly taken, and it is suggested to possible investors that a remittance of 5 per cent of their subscriptions, will operate as an option of purchase for 30 days, to be returned at once upon demand should any investigation prove unsatisfactory.

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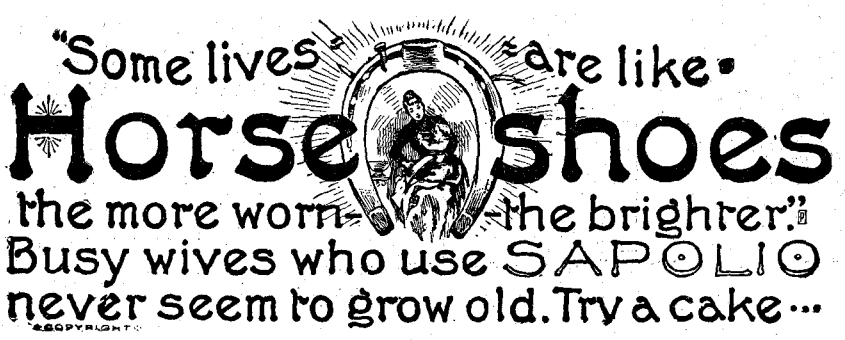
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the more worn the brighter."
Busy wives who use SAPOLIO
never seem to grow old. Try a cake...
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PAINT TALKS—No. 9
Painting Floors

When one thinks of the scraping and scuffing a floor is subjected to and then considers how fine a paint film is, he wonders that porch or kitchen floors ever look well.

Certainly, none of the cheap paints of chalky, brittle composition can be expected to stand the constant friction—and they do not. The very best pure white lead and pure linseed oil are absolutely necessary. The white lead should be tinted to some neutral color, and a hard foundation laid by adding some turpentine to the white lead and linseed oil.

If you will describe your floor (kind of wood, whether or not previously painted, etc.) we will send exact directions for painting it.

For general painting information, send for our House-owners' Painting Outfit R. It includes color schemes (illustrated) and instrument for detecting adulteration in material—an instrument our white lead (Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark) does not fear.

Buy of your local dealer if possible. If he hasn't it, don't accept something else but write our nearest office.

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An office in each of the following cities:

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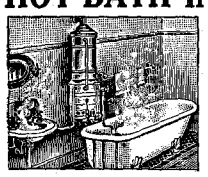

Moses, by the aid of a rod, struck a rock and got cold water. You, by the aid of a

HUMPHREY HEATER

strike a match and instantly get hot water. Easily connected, simple, durable. *Write for Booklet and 30 days' Trial Offer.* **Humphrey Co., Dept. 466, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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THE LAWRENCE CEMENT COMPANY

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

The Cumberland Cement Company, Cumberland, Md.

ences. He speaks English as fluently as an American, and occasionally a bit of slang which he has picked up creeps into his conversation.

I asked Dr. Bumpus for my father's bones when I grew older, and he told me first he didn't know where they were. Then he said I could not have them, for they belonged to the museum. I tried many times, but it was no use.

Peary and all the rest promised to take me home, and then forgot. I decided that if they would not take me I would go myself.

So I ran away. I walked and rode freights and traveled at night so that I would not be found. I hoped to reach Newfoundland in time to get Captain Bartlett, the whaler, to take me to my home.

In the daytime I slept in barns or anywhere, and at night I rode on freights when I could, and when I couldn't I walked. Most of the time I was hungry, at times I was sick. I begged food, and when I could I worked a day for food on farms.

The police were looking for me in Montreal. Two of them stopt me the day I arrived, but I made them think I was an Indian. I was nearly starved. Along the water-front I found a half-sunken boat. Only the cabin was out of water. I crawled in and went to sleep.

When I woke up I was so stiff I could not stand. I was sick, too, and oh, so hungry. I lay down in the driest spot, and slept again. For three days I stayed on that boat, and I thought I was dying. It was there I decided to kill myself.

The third day I was better. I crawled to a cottage close by, and the woman gave me a sandwich. Then I got to Quebec. I went to a boarding-house. I was very sick. As I was lying in bed who should come in but Mr. Beecroft. I was glad to see him, and here I am.

ONE SHERIFF WHO WAS NOT AFRAID

LAST August the newspapers were loud in their praises of J. C. Van Pelt, the Florida sheriff who risked his reputation, his political future, and his life to defend a negro criminal against a lynching bee. Sheriff Van Pelt has recently told the story of that experience for *The Sunday-school Times*. The negro had committed the usual crime, had been caught, and was identified by his dying victim. An inflammatory edition of an afternoon paper aroused the indignant citizens, and, as night drew on, groups of the townspeople began to gather on the street corners. We quote further from Sheriff Van Pelt's own story:

At seven o'clock the crowds on the streets in the business section of the city had been augmented by several thousand persons, and the groups which had begun gathering earlier in the day had been swollen to units of respectable-sized individual mobs. By 7.30 o'clock the street in front of the jail was comfortably filled. There was no conspicuous leadership to the crowd, yet there was considerable incendiary talk, and there were numerous general demands for admittance to the jail. This was, of course, denied.

With my brother, John A. Van Pelt, at my side, I stood on the steps of the main entrance to the jail and inside of the building, both upstairs and down, I had placed deputies at windows, armed and instructed to repel any attack that might be made.

The crowd in the street in front of the jail, which is inclosed by an iron picket-fence eight feet in height, increased very rapidly, and every minute grew bolder and became more insistent for admittance. All the while I was pleading with them to desist from their purpose, and to go to their homes, repeatedly pledging my word for a speedy trial, and the speedy execution of any mandate of the courts; also repeatedly warning the mob that I would protect the jail and maintain the majesty of the law at the cost of my own life.

By eight o'clock the entire block in front of the jail was a solid mass of humanity, an infuriated, but leaderless, unorganized band of individuals bent on vengeance.

I continued to assure, to plead, to warn my neighbors, but all in vain. A rush was made on the fence,

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Every time your furniture is moved about on ordinary casters, the loss to you can be figured in actual dollars and cents.

Prove this yourself! Examine the surface of your hardwood floors and look closely at your rugs and matting after metal caster wheels have passed over them.

Such damage is unnecessary—to realize a loss and not prevent it is extravagance in its worst form. It is practical economy to

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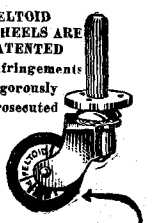

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Feltoid wheels are strong and durable and their velvety surface obviates further damage.

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Feltoid Casters and Tips are guaranteed to wear—are economical—will save many times their cost in a single season. You know the effects of metal wheels—that rubber disintegrates—wooden wheels split—wheels of leather become hard and develop sharp edges.

Feltoid Wheels and Tips mean real economy of wear.

By immediately substituting "Feltoid" for your old casters, you will have given an extension of life to your floors and their coverings.

In future orders to your dealer, insist that each piece of furniture be equipped with Feltoid Casters or Feltoid Tips.

Write immediately for booklet giving styles, prices, etc.

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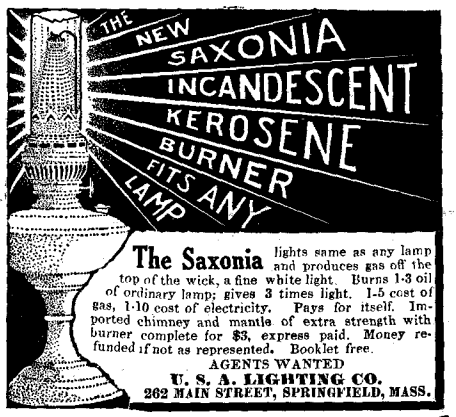

The Saxonia lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives 3 times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

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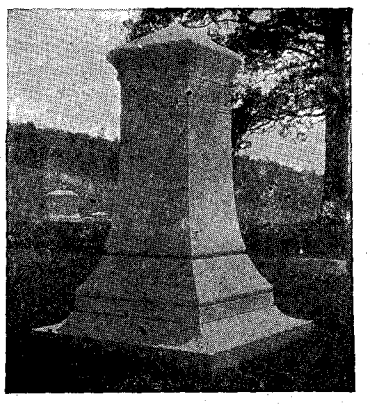

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a battering-ram was brought into service, and the iron gate went down before its resistless impact; those who had torn the gate from its hinges rushed inside, those who had clambered on the fence started over, and simultaneously a shot rang out from the street outside.

From within, where I and my deputies stood guard—not as guardians of the individual, Leander Shaw, whose crime of the morning had placed him beyond the pale of human sympathy, but as sworn officers to uphold the inviolable majesty of the law—a volley of perhaps fifty shots rang out on the night air.

Following this for a brief period the clamor ceased; there was a hush; death had stalked into the midst of those who were clamoring for the blood and body of Leander Shaw—who deserved to die, but only as the law decrees that all of his kind shall die.

The father of one of my most trusted deputies lay dead just inside the portals of the jail enclosure, shot through the head; another of my friends, a personal and political friend of years' standing, lay writhing in agony from a wound which subsequently proved fatal; while three others of my friends, all seriously, but none fatally, wounded, were also removed from the yard when the smoke had cleared. Of those wounded who stood with me as defenders of the jail were my brother, who stood by my side, and my jailer, stationed at an upstairs window. In the melée I myself received in my right arm a slight wound from a glancing bullet.

After the removal of the dead and wounded, quiet was partially restored. Noisy demands were made upon me to give up the keys to the jail, but I continued to stand firm, continued to advise, to plead, to warn those who composed the mob. But, while no further violent assaults were made on the front of the jail, the crowd remained and continued to grow in numbers and intensity of feeling against the prisoner, Shaw, and myself.

Numerous overtures were made to me by cool-headed, representative citizens to surrender to the mob, but I remained obdurate. I had sworn to die rather than surrender the jail, and I meant to do so.

The mob's fury grew in intensity, and from ten o'clock until eleven the sheriff was hard prest to keep the pandemonium outside the jail enclosure. He continues thus:

At a few minutes after eleven o'clock a former chief of police of the city and one or two other representative citizens, under a flag of truce, approached me on the steps of the jail to plead further with me to permit the mob to take its course. They advised me of threats having been made to dynamite the building. I still declined to entertain their overtures, but while I was conferring with them I was seized from behind by a dozen or more men; my brother also was seized, and both of us were pinioned to the ground.

Members of the mob, some twenty in number, had flanked me and my deputies, and effected an entrance to the jail through the rear. The key to Shaw's cell was taken from the jailer detailed in place of the regular jailer, who had been wounded. Leander Shaw was at last in the hands of the frantic mob. My jailer had been overpowered unawares, I and my brother were in the hands of a dozen men, both of us prone on the ground. There was nothing that I could do; I was powerless.

The negro paid the penalty for his fiendish crime with his life, as quietly as the mob had gathered it dispersed, and by midnight the city was as quiet as a small city is wont to be at that hour.

I had been nominated two months previous to that awful night for reelection by my party by an overwhelming majority over several opponents, but notwithstanding this, several movements were immediately set on foot to prevent my reelection. Independent candidates, all of them members of my party, were announced. I was jeered, vilified by hundreds of my erstwhile friends, anathemas of every kind were hurled at me, and there are still those whom I have befriended on numerous occasions during my residence in this State of more than thirty years, and especially during my tenure of office of the past seven years, who regard me as a monster incarnate.

In the general election of November 3, however, I was given the assurance of a majority of twelve hundred of the voters of my county that my action in upholding the law that night was endorsed.

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is the finest quality of white enamel that can be made. It dries quickly, with a beautiful glossy surface that retains its beauty through exposure and wear and does not turn yellow. Is easily kept clean and is not affected by repeated washing.

It is intended for use on the finest interior woodwork, and can be used over old varnished or painted surfaces with most excellent results after the surface is properly prepared by a competent painter. Can be rubbed to a dull finish or will accept a most beautiful polish.

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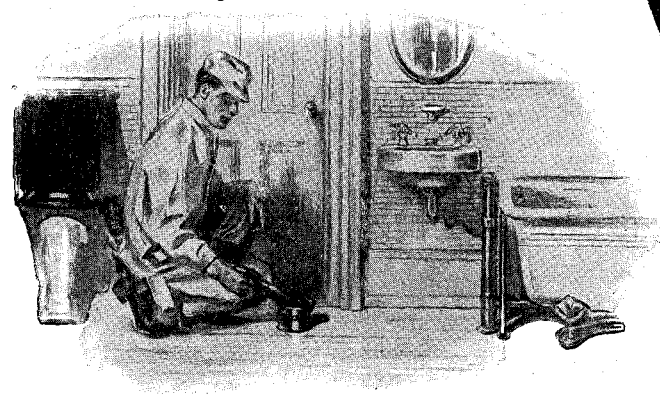
Quarts $1.35 each



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To get the genuine that is "built—not stuffed"

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As I know it, you would never let another day pass without it.

Just think of it—a hot water bottle absolutely made of one piece of best Para rubber. No seams, no cement, no joints—positively cannot leak.

You never before saw or heard of a water bottle like the **Fusible Core**—positively made of one solid piece of rubber.

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No cemented seams or joints to give away under the action of hot water.

Will outlive three of the old-fashioned water-bags cemented and joined together.

Ask your druggist for the **Fusible Core** hot water bottle. Always look for "**Gleason Fusible Core Process**" around edge of seal on the bottle. If he cannot supply you, order from us direct, *giving his name*, enclosing express or money order, and we will send it prepaid.

1 Quart	$1.75	3 Quarts	$2.25
2 Quarts	2.00	4 Quarts	2.50

Money back if unsatisfactory.

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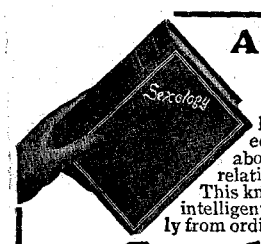

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

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WATCHING HUNTING-ANTS IN BATTLE

Two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beebe, who went down into the Venezuelan wilderness to do a little nature work, were particularly imprest with the hunting-ants of that region. These ants are terrific fighters. Of their battle the writers say, "One could watch as from a balloon mimic Waterloos and Gettysburgs, and, sad to relate, in the case of unoffensive species, plunder, murder, and abduction by the wholesale." The authors thus further describe the warfare of the hunting-ants, in *Harper's Monthly* (May):

The hunting-ants surpassed all the others in interest. Day after day we would come across their great armies, and we spent many hours of keen enjoyment watching their advance. We had read of their appearance and habits; we had heard them compared to Goths and hordes of savages, but no description prepares one for the actual sight. We watched in particular one large army which carried on its operations only a short distance from our house.

Long before we came within sight of the ants themselves their presence would be heralded by the flock of birds which kept just in advance. Most of them were wood-hewers—big, cinnamon-colored, creeperlike birds, which hitched up the tree trunks and now and then swooped downward to the ground. As we drew nearer, a strange rustling sound reached our ears, like the regular pattering of raindrops, and before we knew it we were standing in the midst of thousands of active ants whose rushing and scrambling about over the dead leaves caused the loud rustling. In a few seconds twenty or thirty ants had climbed upon and above our shoes, and their sharp nipping bites sent us in haste to the flanks of the army, where we freed ourselves from the fierce creatures. These ants are not large, varying from a fifth to a third of an inch in length, dark in color, with lighter red abdomens.

Until one becomes accustomed to these scenes of carnage the sight is really terrible, especially when one lies down flat and takes an ant's-eye view of the field of battle. Yet such are the fierceness and savage fury on one side and the hopeless terror or frantic efforts to escape on the part of the victims that it needs but little imagination to stir deeply one's sympathies.

In place of the steady advance of a well-drilled army, presenting a solid front of serried ranks, the formation of the hunting-ants may be compared to an innumerable host of cavalry scouts who quarter the ground in every direction, the whole army slowly advancing and including new territory in the scene of operations. Frequent flurries or louder rustlings follow the discovery and the subsequent terrible struggle of some quarry of noble size—a huge beetle or mighty lizard.

One fact imprest us from the first: every creature aroused by the ants seemed to know instinctively of the awful danger. Whether through odor or sight or sound, the alarm always carried its full meaning. Insects which would escape the collecting net by a single quick motion, here dashed away with such terror that they often flew against our clothes or a tree and were hurled to the ground. Lizards took shelter under our shoes or shot off like streaks of light for many yards. Our presence and that of the predatory birds was disregarded in efforts to avoid the danger which generations of inherited experience had made the most vivid in life.

Insects which usually feigned death as a means of escape, when disturbed by these ants used all the motor organs given them by nature to flee from the dreaded foe. Escape seemed to be the result of accident with all wingless creatures, even with those possessing good eyesight, for the first blind terrified rush as often carried them to certain death in the thickest of the host as it did to safety in the van or on one side of the ant army. Even wings were not a surety of escape. Twice I saw moths arise heavily from their hiding-places with a half dozen of the little fiends clinging to their legs and wings. One was snapt up, ants and all, by a big flycatcher, and the other fell among the quartermaster's brigade in the rear, when every ant within reach dropt his load and hurled himself upon the newcomer.

Here and there one might observe good-sized balls of ants rolling about, and in the center would be some hard-cased beetle or other insect, who gave up

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only after killing and maiming a score of his assailants.

We dropt five big black ants into the midst of the marauders, and witnessed a combat as thrilling as the contest between the Greeks and Persians. Four of the insects alighted on a small rounded stone over which three hunting-ants were scurrying. Without hesitation the black giants fell upon the brown warriors and tore them limb from limb, with the loss of only half a leg. This is not a serious handicap to one when one has five and a half robust limbs left! The fifth big fellow dropt upon a mass of ants piled like foot-ball players upon a struggling scorpion, whose sting was lashing the air in vain. The big ant started another ripple upon this pool of death, which soon smoothed away, leaving no recognizable trace of him. But the quartet of big-jawed fellows on their rock citadel fought successfully and well. No ant which crept to the top ever lived to return for help. The four flew at him like wolves and bit him to death. Soon a ring of hunting-ants formed around the stone all motionless except for a frantic twiddling of antennæ. They were apparently excited by the smell of the blood of their dead fellows, and only rarely did one venture now and then to scale the summit. When we left, two hours afterward, the army had passed, and left the stone and its four doughty defenders, but these showed no immediate intention of leaving their fortress.

The ground over which the hunting-ants passed was absolutely bare of life, and, contrary to the rule in human armies, it was among the camp-followers and foragers that the most perfect discipline reigned. In the rear of the main army were lines upon lines of ants laden with the spoils—legs, bodies, and heads of insects and spiders, bits of scaly skin of lizard or turtle, joints of centipedes and scorpions, and here and there a piece of ragged but gaudy butterfly wing borne aloft like the captured standard of some opposing force.

SHEAR WIT

An Editorial Blunder.—The *Transcript* Clerk of the Day tells the story of "a very sinful wag" who was lunching with Dr. Abbott and referred repeatedly to his connection with *Outing*. At last Dr. Abbott could stand it no longer and protested: "But, my dear sir, I am not the editor of *Outing*. I have never had anything to do with *Outing*. While I live I hope never to edit *Outing*. I am the editor of *The Outlook*." "Why, bless me, so you are!" cried his vis-à-vis. "Funny I should have made that mistake. Really, couldn't have confused two periodicals more strikingly different. Whereas *Outing* makes a religion of sport, *The Outlook*"— The self-respecting Clerk refused to complete the antithesis.—*Christian Register.*

The Difference.—"Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?" asked his hostess. "No, ma'am." "Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here?" "Oh, she wouldn't care," said Willie, confidentially; "this isn't her pie."—*Christian Work.*

No Need Of It.—"Can't I take your order for one of our encyclopedias?" asked the dapper agent.

"No, I guess not," said the busy man; "I might be able to use it a few times, but my son will be home from college in June."—*Buffalo Express.*

Not an Urban Dish.—UNCLE ZEB (looking over the bill of fare)—"Henry, how do you order hog and hominy at a fust-class rest'rant?"

CITY NEPHEW—"You don't, uncle."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Had Heard Him Mentioned.—It was at a White House reception that a Philadelphian picked up a choice gem which he never tires of telling.

A charming girl of eighteen, the daughter of a Western publisher and quite a society queen in her own city, had been brought to Washington by her father, and at one of the White-House receptions was presented to President Roosevelt.

As her small hand disappeared within the hearty grasp of the President the maiden looked up at him and smiling sweetly said: "I'm awfully glad to meet you, Mr. Roosevelt. I've often heard father speak of you."—*Philadelphia Times.*

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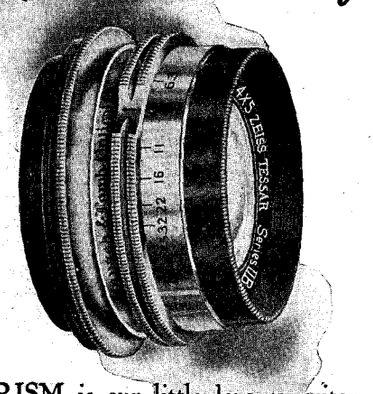

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The Moth.—CHECKERS—"Years ago I had money to burn and I burned it!"

NECKERS—"How?"

CHECKERS—"On an old flame of mine!"—*Lippincott's.*

Gratifying.—"One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives."

"Well, it is gratifying to think that one-half of the world attends to its own business."—*Puck.*

Domestic Scheme.—MRS. H.—"Why are you so very fond of Oriental rugs?"

MRS. R.—"I'll tell you a secret. The dirtier they get, the more genuine they look. You've no idea how much sweeping that saves."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Breaking It Gently.—JACK—"Perhaps you don't like my style of dancing."

ORME (in distress)—"Well, there is rather too much sameness about it."

JACK—"Er—How may I vary it?"

ORME—"Suppose you tread on my left foot once in a while."—*Exchange.*

A Precaution.—"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsling, "Johnny's all right now. When he was bitten by the strange dog I took him to a doctor's and had the wound ostracized right away."—*Chicago Tribune.*

In Fig Season.—"I have here an opera," announced the robust composer, "which will be the greatest production of the century. It is called 'Paradise'."

"'Paradise,'" roared the impresario; "man, do you realize what it would cost for scenery?"

"Yes," answered the composer calmly, "but do you realize what would be saved on costumes?"—*Town Topics.*

Help For a Holder Up.—Atlas was bearing the world on his shoulders.

"The graduates will soon relieve me," he cried.

Herewith he gave it another shift.—*New York Sun.*

Getting Even.—HE (just rejected)—"I shall never marry now."

SHE—"Foolish man! Why not?"

HE—"If you won't have me, who will?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Birds of Distinction.—The crow and the bird of paradise were talking about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are only known to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers on the hats of the society women."

The crow laughed sardonically.

"That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes."—*Chicago News.*

Zoology.—"Isn't it a shame to keep those poor lions caged."

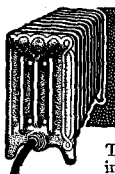
"Lady," answered the keeper at the zoo, "they're much happier and safer there than they would be roaming the African jungles."—*Washington Star.*

Not His Fault.—THE POET—"Poets are born, not made."

THE GIRL—"I know. I wasn't blaming you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Questionable.—"Your tickets were complimentary, were they not?"

"Well," replied the man who had seen a painfully amateur entertainment, "I thought they were until I saw the show."—*Tit-Bits.*



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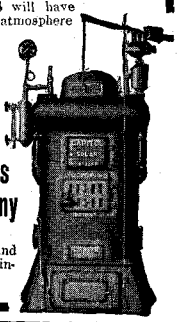

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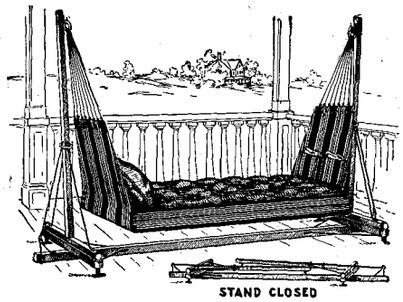

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Fads and Finance.—MRS. GRAMERCY—"Why doesn't your church get a minister who preaches the higher criticism?"

MRS. DORCAS—"How can we, my dear? We can't afford to pay one more than $1,500 a year."—*Judge.*

Got His Answer.—UNCLE—"You are a very nice little girl to ask me to have more soup. Now why do you want me to have it?"

NIECE—"So you won't eat so much of the chicken as you did last time.—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He Deserved Her.—HER FATHER—"When you marry my daughter you marry a big-hearted, noble girl.

HER SUITOR (a wise guy)—"I know that, sir, and I'm sure she inherits those qualities from you."—*New York Observer.*

Her Motive.—MRS. SHARP—"Have you filed those divorce papers for me? If so, I want you to stop them at once."

LAWYER—"Have you made it up with your husband?"

MRS. SHARP—"Good gracious, no! But he's just been run over and killed by a motor car, and I want to sue the owner for damages."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Out For Geese.—"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "I've got to look after my tomatoes and string-beans and things."

"You don't expect to feed all your summer boarders out of that little garden, do you?" inquired the neighbor.

"Nope. I've put in my order for canned goods, as usual. That vegetable garden is just a decoy."—*Washington Star.*

Luck.—It is unlucky when traveling by rail to be alone in the carriage with a homicidal maniac.

When picking up a lucky horseshoe take care not to be run over. It is better to go without the horseshoe.

It is unlucky to be the thirteenth guest at a dinner table which is laid for twelve only. The proper course is to wait for an invitation.—*Punch.*

A Coincidence.—On the notice board of a church near Manchester the other day the following announcements appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, "A Night of Agony."—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Change of Mind.—DENTIST—"Now, what can I do for you?"

PATIENT (whose heart has failed her at the last moment)—"Oh! er—my teeth are perfectly all right, thanks. Er—what I really came for was to ask if you would—er—care to play golf with me—er—some time this summer."—*Punch.*

Not Her Fault.—"It is the duty of every man and woman to be married at the age of twenty-two," said the lecturer.

"Well," said a woman of thirty, with some asperity, "you needn't tell me that. Talk to the man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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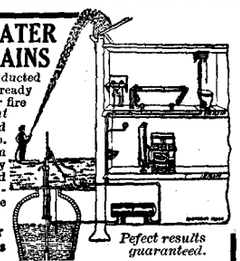

Burton Water Works *Pefect results guaranteed.*

last a lifetime. Only system ever awarded medal. Sent anywhere on 30 Days' Free Trial. Write for testimony of users, also "An Interesting Tale Simply Told." It shows the great comfort, convenience and protection of running water around the place, and why Burton Systems are best. Adapted for Villages, Towns, Public Institutions.

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Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings of childhood and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

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Sold through Mail Orders

FAMILIES who are fond of fish ought to get them DIRECT FROM GLOUCESTER, as nowhere else can you get them as perfect and wholesome.

For twenty-four years we have sold our goods DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER guaranteeing that every package will be perfectly satisfactory. We want to supply you, too, no matter how small your requirements.

ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID.

CANNED FISH for summer use is an ideal food. It keeps perfectly and you can make delicious salads, sandwiches, cold or hot dishes so easily and quickly. Surely YOU want just such fresh, attractive goods for home and camp.

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W. M. Stieren Optical Co., 554 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
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Tact.—MABEL—"I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing."

SAM—"Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Unfailing.—To Mark Table Linen: Leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—*Judge.*

The Climax.—He was telling a thrilling story out of his wallet of a thousand and one hairbreadth escapes over in Santiago, doncherknow, and his pretty listener was leaning anxiously toward him, hanging on his every utterance.

"The wolves were upon us," he said, "bellowing and roaring, as I have so often heard them. We fled for our lives. I don't deny it; but every second we knew the ravenous pack was gaining on us. At last they were so near that we could feel their muzzles against our legs—"

"Ah!" gasped out the lady. "How glad you must have been they had their muzzles on!"—*Answers.*

Thoughtful.—"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"—*Judy.*

A Born Grouch, But!—A.—"Is the old man always so glum as this?"

B.—"By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the new woman's hats come in."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 21.—The Criminal Court at Caracas exonerates Castro from the charge of plotting to kill Acting President Gomez.

May 22.—The Hague Court of Arbitration decides that both France and Germany were at fault in the Casablanca dispute.

May 23.—Dominican rebels capture Guayubia and Dajabor, on the Haytian frontier.

May 24.—A heavy earth shock occurs at Messina, throwing down walls and causing a panic among the people.

May 25.—Andrew Carnegie arranges to give $1,000,000 to establish a hero fund in France.

May 27.—Thirteen conspirators in the recent rebellion are hanged at Constantinople.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 22.—Two battleships and either five torpedo-boat destroyers or one modern repair ship are provided for in the Navy Department's building program for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

May 24.—John Hays Hammond declines the post of Minister to China offered by President Taft.

The United States Supreme Court declares Sheriff Shiff and five other residents of Hamilton County, Tenn., guilty of contempt for combining in a conspiracy to lynch a negro in 1905, after an appeal had been granted by the court.

May 25.—President Taft abolishes the Council of Fine Arts created by President Roosevelt.

A protocol for submission of the Emery claim to arbitration is signed at the home of Secretary Knox in Washington.

May 26.—The resignation of S. N. D. North as Director of the Census is accepted by President Taft, and E. D. Durand is appointed to succeed him.

GENERAL

May 21.—The fifteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration closes.

May 26.—A slight earthquake is reported from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and nearby territory.

May 27.—Indictments are returned at Tulsa, Okla., against Governor C. N. Haskell and five others in the Muskogee town-land lot cases.

NOW IN AN ORCHESTRA

How Music Lessons FREE Started Him

"I could not play a note when I received the first lesson from you, and now I am playing in a good orchestra of ten pieces, and can read music and play as well as any of them. I shall always recommend your home study school of music." That is what Eli Smith, Jr., R. R. No. 2, Marietta, Ill., writes after a one-year course on the Violin.

Eli Smith's only expense under our free tuition plan was for postage and music. That cost him less than **Two Cents** a day, and he was under no further obligation whatever.

If you wish to learn to play the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Cornet or learn to Sing, our teachers will come to you by mail once a week with a lesson until you can read music and play your instrument to your own satisfaction.

Over ten thousand weekly lessons are now being sent to homes all over the world to pupils in all walks of life, from seven years of age to seventy.

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·AFTER DINNER MINT·

For an after dinner sweet, for a confection at any time, try this new cream and learn how different a cream mint can be.

The mint flavor is developed to a new degree by our own special process.

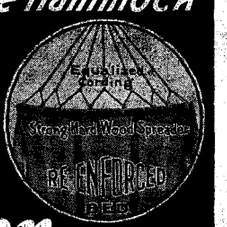
Sold in sealed tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. If your dealer does not keep U-All-No we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cents.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
Sole Makers 439 N. 12th St., Philadelphia

LITERATURE

Its Principles and Problems. By Theo. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Princeton University. 12mo, cloth, 427 pages, $1.20. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

This Is The Hammock That Lasts



Vudor Re-enforced Hammock

The bed of the Vudor Re-enforced Hammock is woven extra heavy in the middle—where the wear comes—a patented feature found in no other hammock. The cords are fastened to the bed of the hammock by means of hardwood spreaders and strong anchorages. The colors are sun-proof.

Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks come in a great variety of patterns, colors and styles, and at prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.00.

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We will send you upon receipt of postal card request the beautiful Vudor booklet, showing various styles of Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks in actual colors. This booklet also shows the Vudor Porch Shades.

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A Portable Gas Stove

Not only can you cook anything on the Manning-Bowman Alcohol Gas Stove, but you can cook *anywhere* with it—in the kitchen, dining-room, sick-room, or at the camp or picnic. The

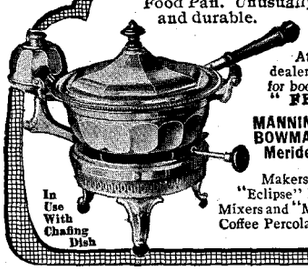
Manning-Bowman

(Denatured)

Alcohol Gas Stove

is quick as a gas range—and cleaner. Burns the new fuel—denatured alcohol—which it first transforms into gas. No wicks, no delay, no odor. Single and double burners. Beautifully nickeled. *Manning-Bowman Quality.*

Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes for use on the stove have the "Ivory" Enameled Food Pan. Unusually clean and durable.



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You can obtain a better finish on your fine linen, plain clothes, flat work with less effort and expense, in one-fourth the time required by the old method, by using the SIMPLEX IRONER

THE BEST IRONER

Heated by gas or gasoline—1 cent per hour. Where we have no dealer we will send Ironer on 30 Days' FREE Trial. Write today for FREE Booklet showing different sizes and styles.

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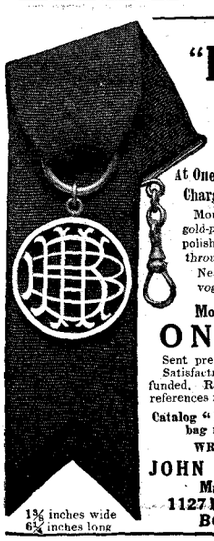
"Dolorie" Fob

Monogram Patents Allowed
Others Pending

ANY TWO OR THREE LETTER MONOGRAM

At One-Third to One-Fifth the Price Charged by Other Manufacturers



Monogram and mountings heavily gold-plated, 18-K. (*warranted*), and polished. Double gros-grain ribbon throughout of finest Italian pure silk. Neat and attractive—very much in vogue—suitable for all dress.

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Catalog "B," showing belt buckles and bag monograms, sent free.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"J. V. W.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which of the two following sentences is correct: '*One* can not always have what *one* wishes' or '*One* can not always have what *he* wishes?'"

"One" used indefinitely for "a person," "any person," often requires to be followed by a possessive, or a new nominative referring to the first "one." As the employment of "his," "he," etc., in such cases breaks the continuity, and may violate the rules of agreement in gender, the tendency of late has been to use "one's" and "one" to the end of the statement. Thus, "When *one* has learned *one's* lesson, *one* should take *one's* exercise, after which *one* may eat *one's* dinner," etc. In extended statements it is always advisable to avoid the frequent recurrence of "one" and "one's" by changing the mode of expression. If a writer begins with "When a person," "a pupil," or the like, he may continue "has learned *his* lesson," and proceed with "he" and "his" without objection.

"B. P. S."—"Kindly tell me if 'as' in place of the word 'than' is correct in the sentence 'I would rather walk *as* ride.'"

The use of "as" is incorrect. Say, "I would rather walk *than* ride," which is correct.

"J. E.," New York.—You subscribe your name *to* a petition; but you subscribe *for* a magazine.

"H. P. T.," Granby, Mo.—"(1) Please comment on these sentences, 'The sun *rises* in the east,' 'The bread *raises* when gently warmed at a low temperature.' (2) Is it correct to say, 'He *raises* cattle'?"

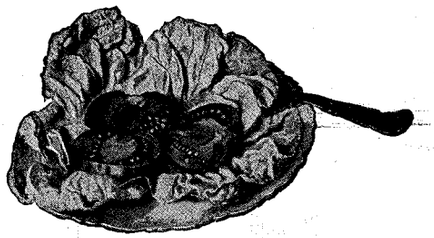
(1) "Rise" is correctly used in the first sentence and means "to advance from a lower to a higher position; go up; ascend." In the second sentence "raises" should be "rises," and means "to swell upward, as by increase of quantity or extent; as, a river *rises;* bread rises." The use of "raise" intransitively, in the sense of "rise," which is prevalent in some parts of the United States, is a vulgarism. (2) "Raises" in the third sentence is correct and means "to breed; rear; as, to *raise* cattle." (See THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, under "raise" and "rise" for more detailed information.)

"B. T.," Tampa, Fla.—(1) Strictly speaking, a word is obsolete when it is no longer in reputable use. Dictionary-makers generally agree as to what words are and what are not obsolete. THE STANDARD marks as obsolete with a dagger (†) words or senses that have not been used by writers of authority since 1800. The important old words in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, however, tho no longer in use elsewhere, are marked simply archaic. (2) The STANDARD contains more words than any other single-volume English Dictionary. (3) A "*pro* number" is an advance number as on a freight bill. It is the number given a consignment before the bill of lading is issued. When the bill of lading is issued another number is given the consignment. In railroading, the "pro number" is used to facilitate the determination of the point of shipment.

"H. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word "yeggman" is to be found on page 2186 in column 3, of the 1908 edition of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY and is a slang term, meaning "a tramp who makes a business of robbery rather than of begging." Of late the term is more specifically applied to itinerant safe-blowers.

"W. E. B.," Galesburg, Ill.—"To the manner born" is a correct English idiom, and means "familiar with something from birth: improperly quoted *manor.*" Shakespeare uses the expression in "Hamlet," act i., scene iv., line 15: "But to my mind—tho I am native here, And *to the manner born*—it is a custom More honor'd in the breach than the observance."

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL



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They are often a failure because the dressing lacks that piquancy given by

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebit and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.

Imitators have always failed to get the delightful flavor of Lea & Perrins Sauce.

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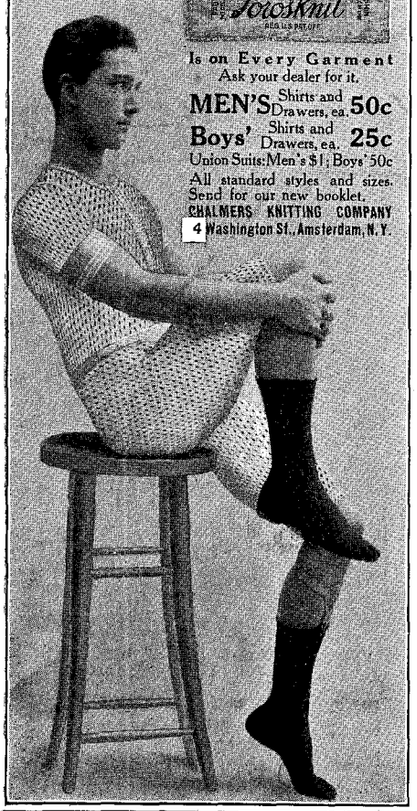

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DURABLE
STYLISH
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WEBS FRESH FROM THE LOOMS
METAL PARTS HEAVY NICKEL PLATE
THIS GUARANTY COUPON—In Yellow
IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE—
BE SURE IT'S THERE
Sample Pair, Mercerized 25c., Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price
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MAKERS BOSTON
WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS
GUARANTY VELVET GRIP CUSHION
THE Velvet Grip Cushion Button
HOSE SUPPORTER
IS GUARANTEED TO DEALER AND USER AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS
THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.

VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND.

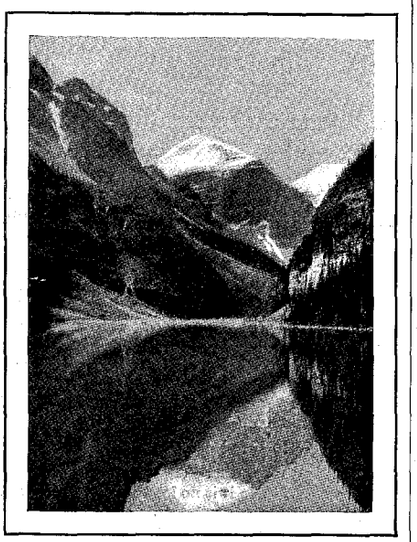
(*Continued from page 974.*)

is 2,000 feet above the sea. Principal points in this region are: Cresco Station, Canadensis, Gouldsboro Station, Henryville Station, Mount Pocono Station, and Tobyhanna Station.

The Poconos are easily accessible to the railroads, and the hotel rates are similar to those prevailing in the Catskills, varying from $12.50 to $45 per week at the inns, and from $5 to $7 at farmhouses.

CANADA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE

Between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast is the St. Lawrence Valley, a favorite trip for the summer tourist. From Kingston, Ont., to Montreal is a distance of 204 miles, which is taken by steamer which passes through the famous Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St.



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Lawrence River. Possible trips include the Saguenay, the Lake St. John region, the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin National Park, the Nipissing region, the Temagami Forest Reserve, including more than a hundred lakes and the best portion of the Ottawa River.

Along the line of the Canadian railroad, extending from the Maritime Provinces on

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White Sunbonnets
Neat and easily laundered. Approved by fashion leaders and worn outdoors by well-dressed women everywhere.
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My whole life has been spent in a study of making a shoe that will bring **ease** and comfort to aching feet. I have the secret. My shoes are comfortable and easy, stylish and shapely. **Worth shoes** are so constructed that they support the arch, **distribute** the **weight evenly,** are neat and snug fitting. They save the socks and keep the feet comfortable. No old shoe is more comfortable. **The Worth fits the foot** from the start.
Men's, $4.00 to $6.00. Women's, $2.00 to $5.00
If your dealer does not keep them write for booklet.
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With a **Busse Dry Hone** you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."
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HAVE YOU GOT ONE?

We mean a **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator** that ideal assistant always ready to quickly make 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. Complete Duplicator, cap size 13in.) costs **$5.00** (prints 8¾ x But we don't want your money until you are satisfied, so if interested just write us to send it on **10 Days' Trial, without Deposit.** That's fair enough isn't it? Then send to-day. **The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company,** Daus Bldg., 111 John Street. New York.

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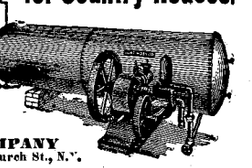
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Pressure 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Furnished with hand gasoline or electric pump. Write for catalogue "O."
Let our Engineers figure out your needs.
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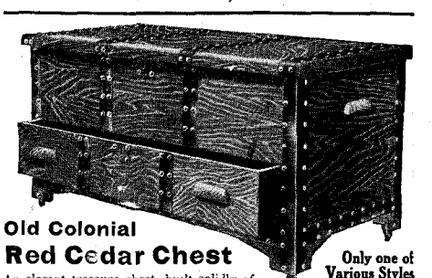
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the east to Vancouver on the west, special attention is paid to the wants of sportsmen, as moose, caribou, bighorn, Rocky-Mountain goats, grizzly bears, and a large variety of game birds abound in this region. The railroads issue maps indicating the locality of the best hunting-grounds within reach and telling how canoe- and camping-trips may be taken in such sections as the upper St. John River, New Brunswick, Ottawa River, Kawartha Lakes, Timiskaming and Kipawa Lakes, and Lake of the Woods. Descriptive pamphlets are issued also of the trip to and through the Canadian Rockies. This trip to the Pacific coast takes the tourist, after leaving Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, southwest to Owen Sound, thence by steamer across Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Lake Superior to Fort William. Thence by rail to Winnipeg, Calgary, Banff, the entrance to the Canadian

HUNTING-TROPHIES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

National Park, and the first important place in the Canadian Rockies. From Banff the route lies through Laggan and Revelstoke, where a hundred-mile trip is taken up the Columbia River to the lakes at its source. Thence westward through the Selkirk Range, southward to the Arrow and Kootenay Lake districts, and finally to Vancouver and Victoria.

Between the 10th and 17th of next month will be held an Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, for which the railroads expect to run special trains at reduced rates. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, a city of about 120,000 inhabitants, and has recently become a leading commercial center in what is known as the Canada of the Middle West. It is planned to make this coming exhibition in every respect typical of the growth of Canadian industries in this region. Aside from this educational purpose provision has been made for the entertainment of the summer tourist, who will find every kind of accommodation in the city itself, at the same time that he is within easy reach of

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 1909

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

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LIABILITY
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This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of Insurance for thirty-three years, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is over SIX MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Its business is protected by assets of over EIGHT MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, including an unearned premium reserve of over THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. It has paid over TWENTY-NINE MILLIONS to its policy-holders for LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

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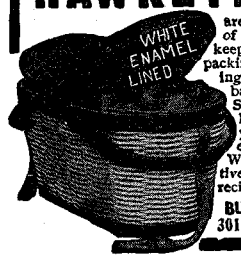
Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York

Agents in all considerable towns.

Picnic Time is Near

No other basket like this Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket for outings. Keeps contents cool on hottest days. A piece of ice in the ice compartment lasts 24 hours.

HAWKEYE Refrigerator BASKETS



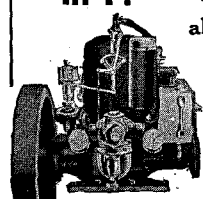
are built of rattan with lining of rust-proof metal, easy to keep clean. Asbestos and felt packing prevents heat penetrating. Piping around lid makes basket air-tight. All sizes. Strong, hygienic, ideal for light housekeeping. Ask your dealer for a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket. Write us for our free descriptive booklet. Gives dainty recipes.

BURLINGTON BASKET CO.
301 Main St., Burlington, Ia.

GRAY MOTORS

3 to 20 H. P.

$60.00 and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.



Made in the *largest and most up-to-date plant in the world* devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

1, 2 and 3 cylinder.

Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

GRAY MOTOR CO., 59 Lieb St., Detroit, Mich.

HOME GYMNASTICS
ON LING'S SYSTEM. By Anders Wide, M.D.
A series of exercises mostly without apparatus, 50c. net, by mail, 54c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Print Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

A WORD ABOUT THE MAN WHO IS CONSIDERED A GOOD DRESSER

COOPER'S Spring Needle UNDERWEAR

¶ While good dressers never neglect their underwear, few get the maximum amount of fit, comfort and wear from the money invested. Why? Because the garments they buy are of faulty construction.

¶ Cooper's Spring Needle Knit underwear is more than the most elastic and perfect fitting—it is the most thoroughly made of any and all moderately priced underwear. It is reinforced at points of strain by **silk stays**—the collar is unapproached—the buttons cost twice as much as the ordinary kind. These points of excellence, added to the best fabric on earth, are responsible for its popularity.

¶ Try a silk lisle suit for spring and summer wear. All sizes. Get the genuine.

COOPER MFG. CO.
Bennington, Vermont

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Plan Your Summer Outing

Along the Line of the

Canadian Pacific

AN IDEAL VACATION LAND

For Fishermen, Canoeists, Campers and Hunters

The Lakes and Islands, Streams and Woodlands of the Muskoka, Georgian Bay, and Temagami Regions are unsurpassed.

THE REDUCED RATES to the

Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition

AT SEATTLE

Include the Privilege of Stop-overs at Our Mountain Resorts at BANFF, LAGGAN, FIELD, GLACIER, Etc.

AMID THE UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR AND RUGGED GRANDEUR OF THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

Our excellent hotel, train and boat service assure a comfortable trip. Descriptive Booklets, profusely illustrated, sent on application.

ROBT. KERR, P. T. M., Montreal, Que. ALLAN CAMERON, G. T. A., 458 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

RELIABILITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

The test of a railroad time table is the daily performance of the train. The printing of a schedule is a matter of ink and paper; the maintenance of it a matter of skillful operation.

The actual record of the "Pennsylvania Special" between New York and Chicago is eighteen hours on three hundred and twenty-eight days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

Such a record means unparalleled reliability. It is of vital importance to every business man to punctually keep his engagements; and when he knows that the train that leaves New York to-day at 3.55 P.M. will put him in Chicago to-morrow morning at 8.55, and leaving Chicago at 2.45 P.M. will put him in New York again at 9.45 the next morning, he naturally selects that train for his trip. That is why an increasing number of business men are using the "Pennsylvania Special" every day—because it has an unexampled record for keeping on time.

Reservations can be made until 10 P. M. any day, Sundays and holidays, by 'phoning "Madison 1032."

The Pennsylvania is also the shortest line between New York and Chicago.

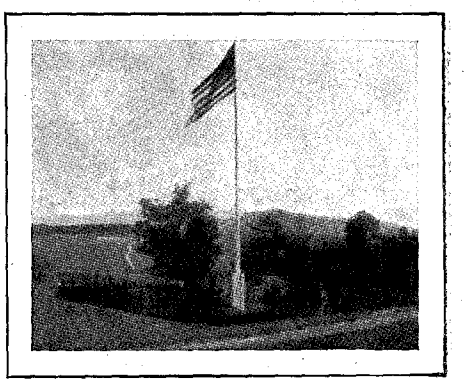
the hunting and scenic features in and around the Winnipeg Lake country.

The following is one of the typical tours which will be run this summer for tourists desiring to visit the St. Lawrence Valley: New York, rail to Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, rail or steamer (optional) to Toronto, Kingston, steamer to Clayton (or rail direct from Niagara Falls to Clayton), thence steamer to Alexandria Bay and through the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight to Montreal, rail or steamer (optional) to Quebec, rail to Fabyans, Bethlehem Junction, Wells River, Montpelier, Burlington, Lake Champlain steamer to Fort Ticonderoga, rail to Baldwin, Lake George steamer to Caldwell, rail to Saratoga, Albany, thence Day Line steamer to New York.

The Rocky Mountains Park of Canada is a reservation, 26 x 10 miles in extent, and has been set apart as a national health and pleasure resort by the Government. Within this rectangle of 260 square miles, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, is the small village of Banff, celebrated for its springs and remarkably bold and grand surroundings. This is in the heart of the most stupendous section of the Rockies, where several of its peaks tower up 10,000 feet.

ON THE GREAT LAKES

Tours of the Great Lakes are growing in popularity and various steamship lines maintain a service for the special benefit of the summer traveler. There are daily lines from Buffalo to Detroit, and from the latter city there are more extended trips to Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Collingwood, and other points. By two lines it is possible to take a fresh-water trip from Buffalo to



JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE AT NORTH ELBA IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Duluth, thus traversing Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior. The steamers for such a trip are of ocean-going size, and with accommodations which compare favorably with those furnished by many a trans-atlantic liner. A trip, starting from Detroit and lasting a week, goes through Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, through the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie. The cost of this trip, including meals and berths, is $28.50. A still longer one covers 1,500 miles from Sarnia,

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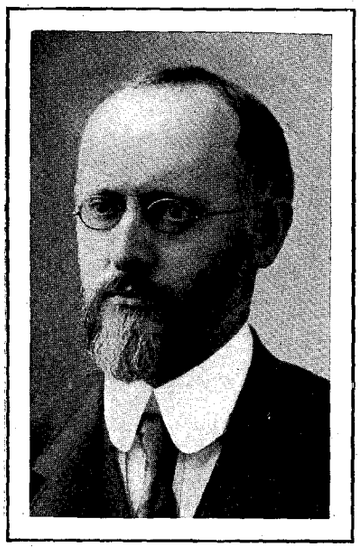
Canada, to Duluth and return, at a cost of $34. The longest trip on the Lakes is from Buffalo to Chicago on Lake Michigan, and to Duluth on Lake Superior.

The following are two specimen tours planned for this summer: (1) New York, rail to Buffalo, Northern Steamship Company to Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, Milwaukee, Chicago; returning by rail through Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New York, $40.75. (2) New York, rail to Buffalo; Northern Steamship Company to Duluth; rail to St. Paul; Mississippi River steamer (meals and stateroom berth included) to St. Louis; returning by rail through Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New York, $67.25. Except in the single case specified, these and similar tours do not include meals and berths.

THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST

Since last summer one of the most important new features in transcontinental travel is to be found in the lessening of the time necessary to make the trip from coast to coast. This increase of speed



G. T. BELL,

Assistant Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the new Canadian line which is to cross the continent from Halifax to Prince Rupert.

found its culmination in the new flier which made its first trip on the twenty-third of last month from Chicago to Seattle. By the arrangement of its schedule it is possible to make connections from New York to Seattle in ninety-five hours and thirty-five minutes, just twenty-five minutes less than four days, a considerable saving over former schedules, and one which will undoubtedly be influential in lowering the time record on other transcontinental railway routes.

Of the latter there are plenty to choose from in planning a trip through the West for a summer vacation. A well-known northern line takes its passengers at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior, and thence crosses the Lake Park region

Besides the thrilling trip down Bright Angel trail at **Grand Canyon of Arizona,** you also may enjoy rides along the rim in modern coaches. You go winding through fragrant pine forests with frequent glimpses of this gigantic gorge. El Tovar provides city club comforts. A $250,000 hotel; management of Fred Harvey.

California and lovely **Yosemite,** in the high Sierras, next. Thence **to Seattle Exposition,** and **Alaska.** Home through the **Colorado Rockies.**

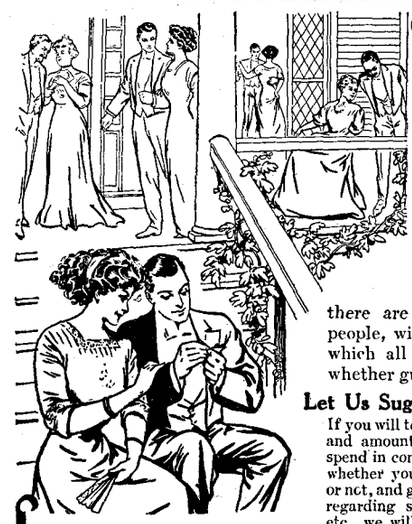
See *all* of the West this Summer.

Very low excursion fares.

Let me assist in planning your tour by mailing these Santa Fe '09 Summer books. "A Colorado Summer," "Titan of Chasms," "California Summer Outings," "Yosemite." Also special convention folders for N. E. A. at Denver, G. A. R. at Salt Lake, Elks at Los Angeles, and the Seattle Exposition.

Free on request. Say which ones you want.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System
1118-H Railway Exchange, Chicago



The Evenings at Any Summer Resort

And the character of the social life there are very important in their influence upon your holiday At the

Thousand Islands
Adirondack Mountains
New England Seashore

there are high-class hotels frequented by refined people, with evening dances, parties and concerts, at which all visitors of refinement in the settlement—whether guests of the hotel or not—are made welcome.

Let Us Suggest a Vacation Trip

If you will tell us the number in your party, the length of time and amount of money you desire to spend in connection with your holiday, whether you want continuous traveling or not, and give some idea of your taste regarding surroundings, amusements, etc., we will propose one or two trips for your consideration, with complete information. Address New York Central Lines Travel Bureau, Room 367 Grand Central Station, New York, or Room 569 La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"America's Greatest Railway System"

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Low Fares to Seattle

$62 for round-trip between Chicago and Seattle for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition via the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

$62 also for the round-trip between Chicago and Tacoma, Portland, Victoria or Vancouver.

Tickets on sale May 20 to September 30. Return limit October 31. Stop-overs.

Descriptive folder free.

F. A. MILLER,
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Spend your vacation on

Quaint Cape Cod

Ideal for vacations—seashore, woods, country, fishing, boating, bathing

Send for free beautifully illustrated book

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AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE

By S. S. Arabic, 16,000 Tons, Oct. 16. $650 up

30 TOURS TO EUROPE $270 UP

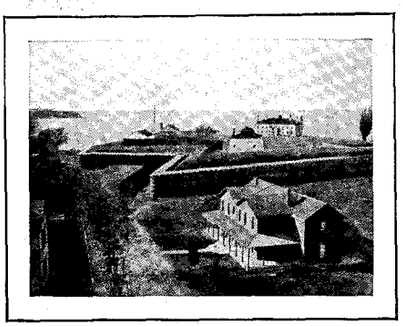
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building, New York

SLIP A BOX OF Mayer's CANDIES IN YOUR GRIP.

IT TAKES BUT LITTLE ROOM AND MAKES YOU DOUBLY WELCOME

of Minnesota, the Red River Valley, and the Yellowstone National Park. The trains of this line are left at Livingston, Mont., for the Park. A typical tour of the latter is made by coach and takes about five and a half days. From Gardiner through the Park and return averages 143 miles. From either Livingston or Ogden and return the tour is made for $55, and includes all points of interest such as Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone Park hotels have already opened, and trips through the Park must be completed on or before September 25.

Leaving Yellowstone Park by the same line the traveler enters the Rockies, passing the mining-centers—Helena, Butte, Anaconda—and reaching Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, or Portland, with running views of the Mission Range and the Cœur d'Alene Mountains. From the termination of the line further tours may be had along the coast to all points in California. A still more northerly line is especially patronized by sportsmen and terminates at Everett. Another northwesterly line goes from St. Paul through Canada to the



FORT NIAGARA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE NIAGARA RIVER,

Prominent in the old French and other American wars.

coast. It maintains a special service for summer tourists in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and touches at resorts in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Missouri. Pamphlets on the Lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota, with necessary information for intending fishermen are furnished by the railway company.

Another line terminates at San Francisco, going via Rock Island and Omaha, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. An "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago for San Francisco via Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Ogden, with side lines to the Wisconsin Lake region. Another "Overland" has side trips to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, while still another, going via Atchison, has side trips to the Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, and the Zuni Pueblos in New Mexico. The Yosemite Valley, now a National Park about 150 miles from San Francisco, in the Sierra Nevadas, and the Big Tree districts are especially available to a great southern railway by which also the many resorts of Southern California are visited.

Special tours are made this summer, by rail or stage, from San Francisco to the

New York's Playground

IN LONG ISLAND, New York has an unexcelled Summer Playground. Its far-reaching shore presents a succession of attractive features—hard sandy beaches, where the bather and swimmer may find ideal conditions for surf and still-water bathing; inlets, coves and bays that afford the best of boating facilities, and picturesque scenery which all can enjoy.

Inland, too, there is beautiful country, dotted with gem-like lakes and ribboned with streams, happy hunting and fishing grounds, and old-fashioned farming regions where city folk can live the simple life.

The island is dotted with superb golf links—many of which have a world-wide reputation; and the well-kept roads extending over its entire length have become very popular to lovers of motoring and driving.

Send 6 cents to the General Passenger Agent for book "Long Island Resorts," for 1909.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

263 Fifth Avenue, New York

Yellowstone

Personally Escorted

All-expense summer tours to Yellowstone Park, Utah, Colorado, California and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle leave Chicago every week in June, July and August, beginning June 19, 1909, under the auspices of the Tourist Department Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

Write for itineraries with maps and full information.

S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager,
PC 903 **212 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.**

Keep Cool!

Get Away From The Hot Dusty City And Come To

PORTLAND MAINE

Spend your vacation in the finest harbor city on the Atlantic Coast: a city of cool days and restful nights. Unlimited supply of pure water, modern stores, excellent hotels and boarding houses, boating, bathing and outdoor sports, many near-by points of interest.

For through service rates, inquire local agent. For free illustrated book and information address

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Yosemite Valley and return, including Wawona and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, for which the charge is $41.60. The Yosemite Valley is open all the year round.

An eleven-day trip will be run this summer by one touring-company from Seattle or Victoria, to Sitka, Alaska, and return, via steamer, at a cost of $100, including meals and stateroom berth.

Round-trip tickets from New York to California, Oregon, and the Pacific coast, including the points of interest already detailed, vary on different routes from $87.50 to $107.25. These tickets must begin to be used on date of sale and New York must be reached on the return trip no later than October 31. Stop-over privileges are allowed on the outward trip. Trips to Colorado may be made from Chicago for $30 for the round trip. One prominent road advertises five trains to Colorado, three of which are lighted by electricity.

THE NEW PORT IN THE NORTH PACIFIC

The Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which, completed, will provide a transcontinental route from Halifax across all Canada, will be Prince Rupert. Prince Rupert, by some hundreds of miles, is the most northern transcontinental terminal on this continent. It lies in British Columbia at the mouth of the Skeena River, which flows into the Pacific, in latitude 54° 25′. Prince Rupert is 550 miles north of Vancouver and only 40 miles south of the boundary of Alaska. Its latitude is about the same as that of London. Owing to the Japanese Current, which does for this coast what the Gulf Stream does for England, it has a climate with a mean temperature about the same as that of London.

The harbor is practically land-locked,

The Call of the West

Is in the lure of the mountains, woods and lakes. In the glorious summer time Nature demands that we leave our tasks to recuperate our energies. For your vacation trip go to the mountains of

Montana, Idaho, Washington

Climbing glacial peaks in the Lake McDonald country—fishing in the Kootenai or traversing the canyons of the Cascades will give you a new lease on life. The West is always interesting, but an additional attraction this year is the

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Seattle, June 1 to Oct. 16

Round trip fares every day this summer only $50 from St. Paul and Minneapolis Duluth and Superior; $62 from Chicago. For a delightful scenic trip over the Rockies and through the Cascades, take the ORIENTAL LIMITED or FAST MAIL.

Send for Free Booklet "To the Scenic Northwest"

A. L. CRAIG
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Rose Festival, Portland, Ore.
June 7th to 12th, 1909

National Irrigation Congress
Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 9th to 14th, 1909

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

THAT GREAT SHORT LINE

Which links the railroad systems of the North with those of the South is practically completed; and important results will follow this achievement.

Six up-to-date roads have joined forces in this work, and the bold enterprise will dominate the development of that fertile region which extends from the Atlantic coast to the Valley of the Mississippi.

The point of convergence from the entire South is Richmond; and the point of convergence from the North and the West is Washington. Glen Allen is on the short link which unites these two vast systems, and Glen Allen is beyond comparison the most eligible spot on that link for a splendid development.

Let us glance a moment at the recent past, and note the effect of transportation on world movements. There are men now living who recall the days when Fort Dearborn was a mere trading post. But railroads were coming into existence then, and Lake Michigan drove them around by the shore, and there at that old trading post they converged—linking the East with the West—*and straightway, as by a stroke of magic,* Fort Dearborn became Chicago!

History repeats itself. This new Richmond-Washington Gateway, tapping the commerce of fifteen millions of people should have a fruitage in no degree less striking!

Glen Allen is a picturesque spot on this New Short Link, and it might easily be developed into a charming relay point for the accommodation of climatic travel.

For more than forty years unusual care has been bestowed on the natural beauties of the place, and it certainly unites more advantages as a midway resort than can be found at any other railroad point between the North and the South.

America, like Europe, is realizing that a sudden transition between extremes of temperature is not wholesome, and pleasant pausing places are being increasingly called for. Thousands of travelers pass daily, many of them describing Glen Allen as the Deer Park, from the herds of deer which roam over its ample grounds, and which may be seen from the car windows for a mile or more.

Glen Allen is the seat of Forest Lodge, which is a spacious mansion of a hundred rooms, furnished and equipped throughout, and situated in a beautiful Park fronting the railway station. The property is for sale. Further particulars may be had by addressing owner,

JOHN CUSSONS, Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Va.

Too Busy to Take a Vacation?

Ever stop to think what will happen to the family should you break down? Don't do it. Take them all and run out to Colorado for a few weeks. It will put new life into you.

You needn't camp out unless you want to. Magnificent hotels and excellent boarding places are plentiful.

ROCK ISLAND TO THE ROCKIES

means a sure, safe journey, which is a pleasure in itself. Don't wait! Finish up the tag ends on the train.

The de Luxe Rocky Mountain Limited

has a stenographer to do your bidding properly and gratuitously.

Our New Book on Colorado and a beautiful folder "Through Scenic Colorado and Yellowstone Park to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition" are free on request. They're full of information and of real value to you.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager
8 La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

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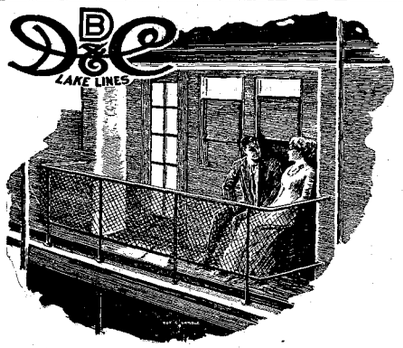


The Privacy of a Yacht

The American who travels this summer for pleasure will find in the Great Lakes of his own country a wealth of recreation and novel scenic enjoyment little dreamed of by those who have not traveled these delightful waters.

The pleasure is doubly enhanced by the luxurious accommodations and perfect service of the D. & C. Lake Lines. When you travel

The Water Way

between Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Mackinac

you enjoy the perfect facilities of the finest daily passenger steamers in the United States. They offer all the luxury and comfort of the best metropolitan hotels, with the privacy of your own yacht. The cool wind-swept decks, the spotless cabins, perfect dining service and attendance on the palatial D. & C. steamers make this trip a constant delight for those who travel either for pleasure or business. A stewardess aboard gives special attention to women and children traveling alone.

Your railroad tickets are good on any D. & C. or D. & B. Steamer. Information regarding rates and time tables on request. Prompt connections with railroads for all principal cities. We have prepared an artistic booklet containing all the information a traveler needs, together with a perfect map of the Great Lakes, which we will send on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

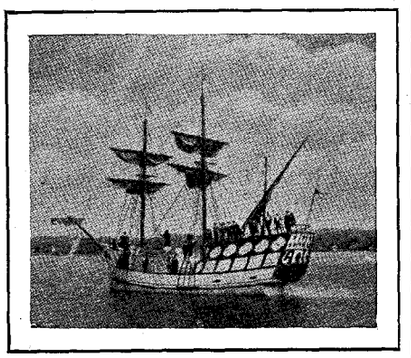
DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

Philip H. McMillan, Pres.
A. A. Schantz, Gen. Mgr.
L. G. Lewis, Gen. Pass. Agt.

39 Wayne St.
DETROIT, MICH.

altho it is approached by a waterway about one mile wide. From the entrance to the extreme end of the upper harbor is a distance of fourteen miles. This waterway is quite free from rocks or other obstructions, and is of good depth for anchorage. An illustration on page 974 shows the beginnings made for the town of Prince Rupert as they appeared in the summer of last year.

It has been estimated that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will cost about $100,000,000. In western Canada it will penetrate the great wheat fields that lie north of the Canadian Pacific Line. Cy



CHAMPLAIN'S SHIP, THE "DON DE DIEU,"

Of which a representation will be shown at the Tercentenary Celebration of July 4 to 10.

Warman, as recently quoted, has said that Canada, through the development of railways in this western territory, "will become not only the granary of Great Britain, but the bread-basket of the world."

The Grand Trunk Pacific Road is already well advanced in construction. The main line will cover about 3,600 miles, and the branch lines about 5,000 miles, making altogether 8,600 miles. With the mileage already operated by the original Grand Trunk Company, there will be practically under one management a system of nearly 14,000 miles. The main line, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, will be new construction, except about 183 miles between Halifax and Moncton. Among the projected branches is one to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay and another to Dawson in the Yukon country. These two branches both run northward; nearly all the others extend southward and connect with important cities and towns.

It is expected that the branch to Fort

FOR TRAVELERS

An Acceptable Gift for a Traveler

NO more pleasing remembrance for the departing traveler than Dean's famous "BON VOYAGE BOX." Filled with crisp, delicious Cakes that never fail to tempt the appetite. Will keep perfectly fresh. Handsome metal box with handle, lock and key—useful when emptied. Delivered to all steamships, including Boston and Philadelphia sailings.

Illustrated price list sent promptly on request.

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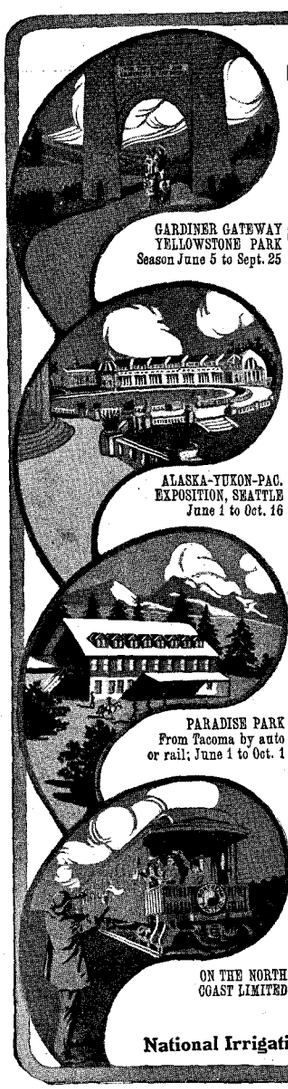

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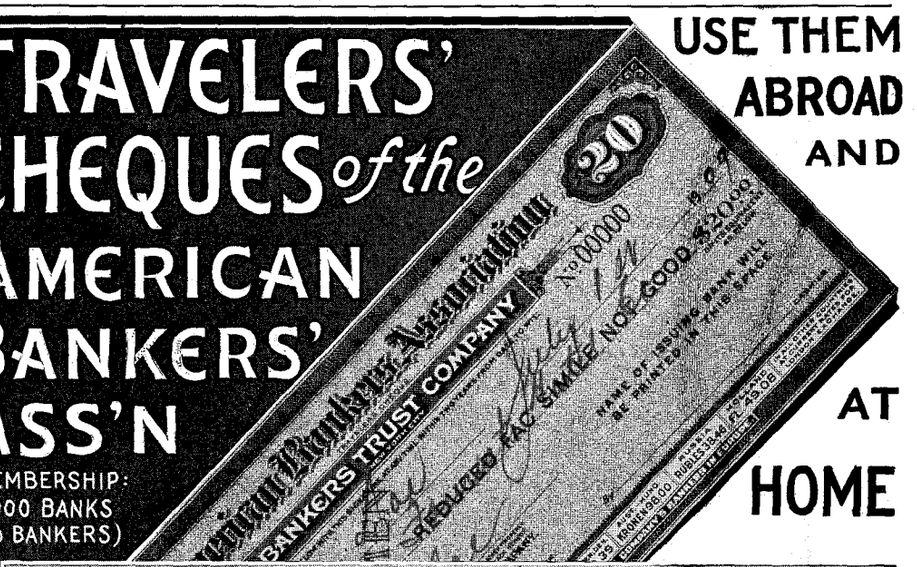
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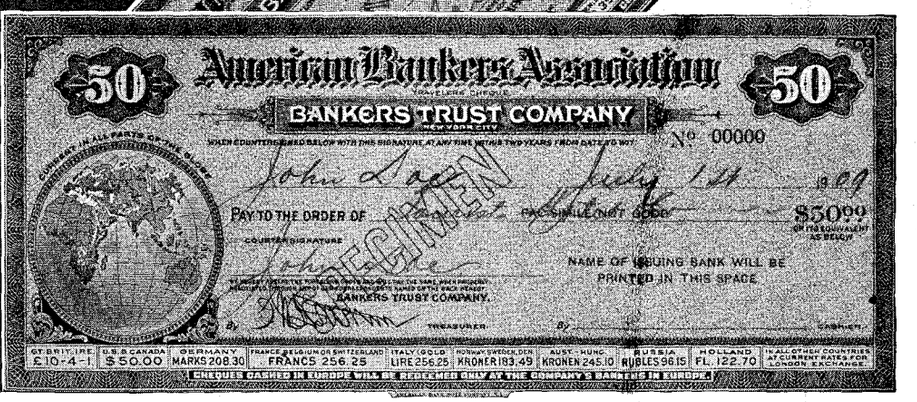

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